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EXCURSION TICKETS VIA THE Detroit, Lansing & Northern R. R. AND ITS CONNECTIONS, TO THE Principal Pleasure Resorts of Northern Michigan, are placed on sale June 1st of each season, and remain on sale until Sept. 30th, and are good to return

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until Oct. 31st. These Tickets are sold at very low rates. 150 pounds of baggage is allowed on each ticket.

DURING THE HUNTING SEASON the same low rates will be given to Hunters and Sportsmen. Dogs, Guns and Fishing Tackle carried free at owner's risk.

If you cannot get the desired information respecting Rates, Time, etc., via this POPULAR ROUTE, apply to either of the undersigned, who will cheerfully and promptly reply.

W. A. CARPENTER, General Passenger Agent , DETROIT. or **JOHN R. WOOD, Traveling Passenger Agent** , DETROIT.

SYNOPSIS OF THE GAME LAWS OF MICHIGAN.

The following animals are *protected* by law during the periods covered by the dates mentioned:

DEER, or Virginia Deer—From December 1 to October 1, following. (Upper Peninsula, November 15th to August 15th, following.)

WILD TURKEY—January 1st to October 1st, in each year.

COLIN, or Quail, sometimes called Virginia Partridge, and Bob White—January 1st to November 1st, in each year.

PINNATED GROUSE, also called Prairie Chicken—November 1st to September 1st in each year.

RUFFED GROUSE, a so-called Partridge and Pheasant—January 1st to September 1st, following.

SNIFE, or any (wild) Water Fowl—May 1st to September 1st, in each year.

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WOODCOCK—January 1st to August 1st, in each year.

WOOD DUCK, TEAL, MALLARD or GRAY DUCK—January 1st to September 1st, in each year.

SPECKLED TROUT—September 1st to May 1st, following.

GRAYLING—November 1st to June 1st, following.

Trout and Grayling must not be caught in any way or at any time except by Angling .

Streams in which Brook Trout is not native stocked with such trout, are protected by law three years after the plant of such trout therein.

It is not lawful for any person or persons to capture in any manner in any of the inland or public waters of the State, or have in his possession Brook Trout or Grayling of a less size than six (6) inches in length, or to catch, or have in his possession any California trout, until the eleventh (11) day of June, 1885.

No trap, snare or net may be used to take any of the birds mentioned nor any punt or swivel gun be used against wild fowl. Wild fowl must not be disturbed in their nesting places at night. Insectivorous birds must not be killed, or taken, nor their nests molested at any time.

The kinds of Game mentioned above must not be sold or exposed for sale in the close season, except during the first eight days thereof, and transportation companies or carriers may not carry or have in possession any game in the close season except during the first 5 days. The sale or carriage or possession of Grayling and Trout during the close season is prohibited.

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No firearms may be used against WILD PIGEONS within five miles, and no trap, snare, net or other means within two miles of their nesting places.

No one may hunt on enclosed land, without the permission of the owner or lessee thereof.

It is not lawful to use any species of continuous nets at any time in the inland waters of the State, nor to spear or shoot fish during March and April, but MULLET, SUCKERS, RED SIDES, WALLEYED PIKE and STURGEON may be taken with spears or dip-nets during March, April and May.

The owner or occupant of a dam across any stream must erect a regulation fish chute therein.

The violation of the law in any of the above points is punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

PREFATORY.

THE Passenger Department of the **Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad Company** presents this little volume to the Traveling Public, with the compliments of the Company. In the preparation of the work it has been the aim, not only to point out the many attractions along the road, but also to give the Tourist reliable information about Detroit, and the numerous and attractive Summer Resorts of Michigan. It is also hoped that Business Men will feel an interest in what the volume contains.

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In fact Everything in the Dry Goods Line Necessary for a Lady's Complete Outfit.

Send for Sample of any Goods Wanted. A Trial Order Solicited.

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THE CITY OF DETROIT.

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DETROIT , the metropolis of the State of Michigan, and the eastern terminus of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad , is a city whose beauty and attractions are conceded by all. During the summer seasons of the year thousands of people from the South and East flock to her hospitable doors, and from there make happy use of the innumerable routes open to pleasure seekers that radiate from Detroit as a center, and extend through the county round about. Cool refreshing breezes serve to mitigate the summer's heat, and when ashore should happen to prove of too high a temperature, there are the many excursions that enable one to escape to the lakes and rivers.

Pear Trees Over 100 Years Old, Near Grosse Point.

A HISTORY

written of Detroit would say that the site of the city was first occupied in 1701, when the French traders established a trading post at that point. The Indians, moreover, made it the place of rendezvous, and for years at certain seasons they there congregated in large numbers for the exchange of commodities and for fishing. Gradually the little settlement grew, and as time wore on it became the scene of many a historic event. Innumerable conflicts were had with the Indians, and later there was bloodshed between the French and the English over the possession of the place. Detroit's fortunes were variable. It was now

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DETROIT .

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under French government, and then doing homage to the English. Afterwards, when the United States asserted itself, Detroit became the capital of the Territory, and later the State of Michigan. Now the seat of government is at Lansing, and Detroit, with a population of near 132,000, is the leading city of the State and among the most promising of the West. In 1810 the number of her inhabitants was only 770. This number, in 1840, was increased to 9,102, in 1860 to 40,137, and in 1880 to 116,342. Including her suburban connections there were, in 1882, upwards of 169,620 persons who in reality belong to the city.

THE SITUATION

of Detroit is on the north bank of the Detroit river, from which river the city derives its name. The country at this point rises gradually from the river until in the western and northern portions of the city the elevation is 40 to 50 feet above the level of the water. This elevation, which is attained so gradually as to almost escape the notice of the visitor, affords excellent opportunities for perfect drainage, and this being taken advantage of by the civic authorities, the city enjoys the reputation of having the cleanest and most wholesome streets of any city approaching her size in the country. The city itself has

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a water frontage of six miles and a depth of three and one-half miles. Of this depth all but about one mile is quite closely built up, and mainly with new and modern buildings, many of which were erected at great cost. The streets of the city are broad, and are laid out, as a general thing, to run parallel or at right angles to the river, which at this point runs from the northeast to the southwest. From the center of the city there are, however, several main thoroughfares that radiate as the spokes of a wheel, furnishing more direct communication with the outskirts than were they laid out otherwise. A boulevard is in the course of construction, which will furnish an admirable drive around the city. The streets are well protected with shade trees and are paved with wood, excepting on some of the business thoroughfares, where the heavy teaming has made a stone pavement desirable. Machine street sweepers are used, which every night, in open weather, pick up all the dirt and dust that may have accumulated during the day.

Whitney Opera House .

THE CITY GOVERNMENT

consists of a common council, with a mayor at its head, and various municipal boards, which are subject to the former. The police force is large and well organized; while the fire department is one of the most perfect of any in the country. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent annually in maintaining and improving these two departments of public safety, and the time has come when criminals fight shy of the city, and disastrous fires are a thing of extremely rare occurrence.

IN TAKING A SOCIAL VIEW

of the city, one sees every race on earth represented, and hears all manner of languages spoken. The people as a body are cultured and of means. Arts and amusements are fostered, and during the winter season the city is ablaze with social enjoyments. The churches, of all denominations, are numerous, and the right hand of fellowship is

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TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

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extended to all strangers. Opera houses and theaters are numerous enough to provide adequate means for evening entertainment. Eight street car lines give transportation to all parts of the city, while the coupe and carriage service is complete and the charges reasonable.

THE ATTRACTIONS.

To the visitor the city soon becomes most enchanting as a place for quiet rest and enjoyment. Detroit bears the reputation of being a residence town, and it is an undisputed

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86 WABASH AVENUE, — CHICAGO, ILLS.

W. H. TEFFT, President. E. S. BARBOUR, Secretary.

fact that the number of persons of means who have sought this as a place for their homes is comparatively greater than of almost any other city. After leaving the center of the city, let the visitor go in whatsoever way he will, he finds elegant residences with spacious grounds, betokening the presence of wealth and culture. For several miles on some of the streets do these costly and attractive residences abound, while every year more are added to their number. Several attractive parks are located near the center of the city, but as has often been remarked, the shade trees are so numerous and luxuriant that the city in itself is almost a park. The places of interest in the city may be enumerated as follows:

The City Hall, a massive stone structure, built at a cost of \$600,000, from the tower of which a most extensive view of the city and adjacent country may be had.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, in front of the City Hall, an elaborate affair of granite and bronze.

Two cannons, relics of the fleet which, under the command of Com. Perry, did such effectual service on Lake Erie during the war of 1812, are on the grounds of the City Hall.

The Public Market Buildings, opposite the City Hall.

The Detroit Opera House .

The Detroit Opera House, fronting the Campus Martius.

Whitney's Grand Opera House, corner Fort and Shelby streets.

Music Hall, corner Randolph and Monroe.

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The Public Library, in Center Park, completed at a cost of \$125,000, with a well stocked library.

A ride out Woodward avenue shows the immense retail stores of the city, the more notable of which are the dry goods establishments of Newcomb, Endicott & Co., and Taylor, Woolfenden & Co. Further along one passes through the Grand Circus Park, which was originally intended as the center of the city, and from which it will be observed the streets radiate in all directions. The streets, however, are not long ones, excepting Woodward and Adams avenues, for the City Fathers found that the course they were pursuing would soon lead to confusion, and changed their plans to streets crossing each other at right angles. The Grand Circus Park is cut in twain by Woodward avenue, and each side is furnished with fountains, shade trees and settees. The

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remainder of Woodward avenue, for a distance of nearly three miles, is noted chiefly for its fine places of residence.

Jefferson avenue, running at right angles to Woodward avenue, contains the many wholesale and jobbing houses of the city, beyond which it extends for two miles and more with the residences of wealthy and prominent citizens. This avenue, as well as Woodward avenue, is 120 feet in width, and paved its entire length.

Fort street, a residence thoroughfare, runs west from the City Hall, and is one of the oldest and most popular streets.

Other streets that should be visited for the sake of viewing handsome and imposing residences are: Alfred and Edmund streets, both running east from Woodward avenue; Cass avenue, running parallel and to the west of Woodward avenue; and Lafayette avenue, running parallel and to the north of Fort street.

The House of Correction, on Russell street, in the northeast part of the city, and to which noted criminals from the different parts of the country are sent, is also worthy of a visit.

The Water Works Reservoir is near the House of Correction, and is a point of interest.

Music Hall

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The Water Works Pumping Engines are among the largest in the country. They are situated out Jefferson avenue a distance of about five miles, and a drive to them carries one along the river front and is enjoyable.

The Union Depot Grain Elevator, an institution capable of caring for 1,300,000 bushels of grain, is the largest elevator in Michigan, and will furnish entertainment for an hour's visit. It is at the foot of Twelfth street.

The Michigan Central Depot, at the foot of Third street, where the trains of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad arrive and depart, is now in the course of construction, and when completed will be one of the most imposing structures of its kind in the country. Its cost will be not far from \$200,000.

The Cemeteries are two in number. Elmwood Cemetery is situated in the extreme eastern portion, and Woodmere in the extreme western portion of the city. Both are accessible by means of the Fort Wayne & Elmwood cars, and are visited annually by thousands.

Fort Wayne, a military post, is one of the most interesting and picturesque places in the neighborhood of the city, and being readily reached by means of the Fort Wayne & Elmwood street cars, cannot fail to be of interest to all visitors.

Griswold street, the Wall street of Detroit, contains many massive structures worthy of a visit. Among them are the Chamber of Commerce, where is situated the Board of Trade; the Newberry & McMillan building, in which are the headquarters of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad ; the new Postoffice, in course of construction at a cost of \$600,000; and the High School, at the head of the street.

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DETROIT IS THE CENTER

and the greatest of a dozen popular summer resorts, and the wealth of luxuries and privileges she offers at a nominal figure may be seen by a perusal of the following extract from the columns of the *Detroit Free Press*:

The summer season is here at last and the hot weather is being experienced everywhere. In consequence a popular topic just now is: "Where shall we go to escape the heat and secure pleasure and comfort?"

In considering the subject thought naturally turns to Detroit as one of the most complete and desirable of summer resorts in the world, possessing, as it does, all of the requirements of a popular watering place, and in addition, all of the advantages and luxuries of a city home. Unquestionably Detroit is the best drained and handsomest city in the United States, a fact which is admitted by all persons who, by reason of extended travel and close observation, are best fitted to judge. With her broad streets—including over fifty miles of paved roadway—her dozen of more of parks, miles of densely shaded walks and hundreds of beautiful homes, besides a large number of fine public and private

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buildings, Detroit courts comparison with any other city in the Union. In addition to all of these required beauties she is most extravagantly favored by Nature.

THE BROAD RIVER,

which is within ten minutes' ride of almost any part of the city, gives in the summer time immediate escape from the intense heat, the dust and the noise of the city, and this luxury is within the reach of all.

For ten cents a person may ride back and forth between Windsor and Detroit or Belle Isle Park and the city, all the afternoon and evening. For fifty cents or less rides may be taken through Lake St. Clair and the river of that name, or down the Detroit river to the Wyandotte Mineral Spring Hotel, or further to the historical precincts of Amherstburg and Put-in-Bay. In fact, there are a dozen or more popular, healthful and beautiful resorts within from one to three hours of Detroit, and the cost of making a trip to any of them is merely nominal.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument .

OTHER ATTRACTIONS.

Beside this, Detroit is well provided with hotels and desirable private boarding houses, and for those visitors so inclined, offers many points of general public interest. For instance, the Detroit Public Library and the House of Correction are among the finest institutions of the kind in the country, while Elmwood Cemetery, Bloody Run and the Pontiac tree, Fort Wayne, the large stove manufactories, chemical laboratories, car shops, shoe factories, tobacco warehouses and other enterprises are well worth a visit, when by reason of a cool day the visitor has a day off from the river. Briefly no time need be wasted and no one need be uncomfortable or at a loss for something to do when in Detroit.

THE ISLAND PARK.

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Citizens and visitors never tire of talking of the beauties of Michigan's straits, the like of which in all the States cannot be found. On the Detroit River Belle Isle Park—

THE STEEL JAMB SAFE, MANUFACTURED BY THE DETROIT SAFE COMPANY

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SAFETY, UTILITY and BEAUTY COMBINED.

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The Door Frames and Jambs of these Safes are made of MALLEABLE ROLLED STEEL, of great tensile strength, crimped and rolled into six offsets or flanges, for which the company holds exclusive patent.

All other Safes made in the United States have *Cast Iron* Door Frames and Jambs, which metal must be made *thick* in order to obtain sufficient strength, thus furnishing a direct avenue for the introduction of heat to the inside of the safe, while, thick as it is, it is constantly cracking, especially when exposed to fire, owing to its well known brittleness.

By the use of this *thin steel*, we have solved the problem of how to make the front of a safe as invulnerable to fire as its other walls.

These safes are in use throughout the length and breadth of our land, as well as in the countries of the Eastern Hemisphere; they have been everywhere exposed to fires of all kinds incident to human experience, but THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A SINGLE CASE where they have failed to protect their contents against loss or damage from heat, hence we do not fear to assert that they are THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFES IN USE, and while they are finished in all their appointments with great thoroughness and beauty, we are able, on account of our great facilities for manufacturing, to offer them at prices so

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reasonable that we think no one who has books, papers or valuables to protect should be without one.

BANK SAFES AND VAULTS, constructed with all the latest and most approved BURGLAR PROOF APPOINTMENTS, made to order. Also VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS and JAIL WORK.

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67 to 85 Fort St. East, between Beaubien and Antoine, DETROIT, MICH.

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belonging to the city—is the first gem bestowed by nature. Here dozens of pic-pic parties may be seen any day, while thousands of men, women and children in pairs, in family parties, and alone, seek the shade and comfort of the island. Below the city of Detroit are the Wyandotte Mineral Springs, with their capacious hotel and bath houses for the healing of the invalid. Farther down and across the river, picturesque Grosse Isle, Sugar Island and Bois Blanc Island serve as beauty's borders to quaint old Amherstburg on the Canadian shore. Extending the ride for an hour or more across Lake Erie and the excursionist may visit Kelley's Island, with its wondrous vineyards and winecellars, and Put-in-Bay Island, with its beach, its hotels, its drives and its society.

UP THE RIVER.

Going up the river from Detroit is a ride across Lake St. Clair, the most beautiful body of water in the great chain of inland seas, through the St. Clair Flats and the great government canal, and along the length of the St. Clair River, the banks of which are crowded with pretty villages, handsome villas and romantic bits of woodland. The resorts to be visited on this side are the houses of the fishing and shooting clubs; the Star Island Hotel, with its four or five boats each way per day, and an unlimited field for sailing and fishing; the mineral springs and grand hotel at the pretty village of St. Clair, with pure air, a

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full view of all the shipping of the lakes, and society second to that of no summer resort in the country. Lastly comes Port Huron with its government protection—Fort Gratiot—a view of the mouth of stormy Lake Huron, and streets, buildings and business enterprises of a pleasant city.

INTERIOR LAKES.

Leaving Detroit by rail on any morning, a ride of from two to three hours will take the tourist either to Orion, Orchard or Walled Lake, any one of which is as pretty a little inland resort as could be wished, and all of them are supplied with hotels and liberal accommodations for hunting, fishing and shooting. Then, too, there is Mt. Clemens, which may be reached in an hour by rail, or in three hours by boat, the last named route being up the oddest bit of crooked marine thoroughfare to be seen anywhere. Mt. Clemens has also mineral springs whose healing qualities are famous, and suitable hotel accommodations to make the place most popular.

ACROSS THE LINE.

Immediately across Lake St. Clair from the mouth of Clinton River, which flows from Mt. Clemens, is the Thames, the Canadian counterpart of the Clinton, crooked, quiet and picturesque, and up the Thames, after a three hours' ride from Detroit, the tourist may visit Chatham, one of the prettiest and busiest towns in the Dominion.

WHAT WE DEDUCE.

Thus, with Detroit as the chief resort, there are a dozen or more desirable resorts to be visited on any day, either by boat or rail, each journey being cheap, pleasant and desirable, bringing the traveler back for the night. If there is another city in the country which can show so great a variety of resorts, which may be visited so comfortably and at so little cost, it has yet to be made known.

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The resorts of most large cities are from four to twenty-four hours away, and in this peculiarity Detroit compares with any of them, as a ride by boat of twenty-four hours will land the passengers at Mackinaw—a world-famed resort; a ride of twelve or fifteen hours by rail takes one to the Grand Traverse region with its trout streams, its inland chain of lakes and the Petoskey camp-meeting ground; and going east by rail, Niagara Falls may be reached in eight hours. Truly it would seem that parties in selecting a place in which to pass the summer as comfortably as possible, with a desire

Walker, Hopkins & Co .,

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GRAIN

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DETROIT, - MICHIGAN .

C. H. BUHL, President. D. R. PEIRCE, Sec'y and Treas. J. W. BARTLETT, Mechanical Supt.

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to see and enjoy as much as possible for a reasonable outlay, would select Detroit above all others, and the increase of visitors and transient residents in Detroit shown every summer is undeniable proof that the facts set forth are rapidly coming to be appreciated in all parts of the country, particularly in the Southern and Southeastern States.

AS A COMMERCIAL AND MANUFACTURING CENTER,

The city of Detroit holds a most prominent position. She is situated in close proximity to the sources of supply of lumber, iron and copper, and the country around is sufficiently thickly settled to furnish an ample demand for all the goods manufactured. Besides the inquiry from the residents of the adjacent country, there is a large demand from cities throughout the United States and Canada for the goods turned out by Detroit concerns. According to recently published statistics, there are in the city of Detroit 986 manufacturing establishments, involving a capital of \$20,923,700, and whose products equal \$48,459,196 in the aggregate. The number of persons to whom employment is given by all these establishments is 25,563, to whom is annually paid \$9,005,438 as wages. All kinds of goods are here turned out, and many a day can be spent enjoyably and profitably in visiting the shops and factories. To those who have never seen the *modus operandi* of turning out the many articles of necessity and luxury used by the people, the sight is one worthy of witnessing, and what is more, the business men of this city are only too glad to show. Here one can see made all articles of clothing, machinery, stoves, furniture, confectionery, and a dozen or more other things that go to make up a manufacturing center. For the making of boots and shoes there are 70 establishments, there are 70 more for tobacco and cigars, the American Eagle Tobacco Co., successors to the old and well-known house of K. C. Barker & Co., being the largest fine cut and smoking tobacco manufactory in the West, 27 for machinery, 35 for furniture, 3 for stoves, 13 for confectionery, and so on to the end of an almost inexhaustible list. The retail and wholesale establishments dealing in the various staples of the country are no

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less numerous than the manufacturing places, and sell goods far and near. As a grain distributing point Detroit is one of considerable importance. During the year 1882 there were received here 18,433 cars of grain, of which 14,923 cars were of wheat. There are four grain elevators, having a total capacity of 2,600,000 bushels. These elevators, during the year 1882, handled 6,442,899 bushels of wheat, 1,196,351 bushels of corn, 1,359,958 bushels of oats, and 7,061 bushels of rye. On the Board of Trade the bulls and bears sold 7,164,000 bushels of wheat for immediate delivery and 115,016,000 bushels in options, making a total business for the year of 122,120,000 bushels.

AMERICAN EAGLE TOBACCO COMPANY.

ORGANIZED 1878. INCORPORATED 1882.

DRS. K. & K. U. S. MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ASSOCIATION, DETROIT, MICHIGAN ,
—(IS THE)— **Most Famous and Successful Institution in the World .**

EXCLUSIVELY DEVOTED TO THE SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF DEFORMITIES
AND CHRONIC AND OBSCURE DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, BRAIN, THROAT,
LUNGS, HEART, LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, GENITO-URINARY ORGANS, BONES
AND JOINTS, TOGETHER WITH ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO MEN OR WOMEN,
AND Catarrhal, Cancerous, Rheumatic, Scrofulous, *AND OTHER BLOOD AFFECTIONS .*

NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES A SPECIALTY.

•CONSULTATION, IN PERSON OR BY CORRESPONDENCE, FREE. ALL
COMMUNICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

Send for our new books, "Guide to Health," and "Golden Monitor ."

18—SKILLED SPECIALISTS,—18

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FIVE OF WHOM REMAIN CONSTANTLY AT THE HOME OFFICE, WHILE THIRTEEN VISIT THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

J. D. KERGAN, M. D., President.

F. B. SMITH, M. D., Vice-President.

W. W. KERGAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

PROF. E. C. FRANKLIN, M. D., Of Michigan State University, Surgeon-in-Chief.

LEADING BUSINESS HOUSES.

While treating of Detroit and its attractions it may not be amiss to make mention of the business firms whose enterprise has gone far in bringing the city of the straits to its present prominent position in the commercial world. Every branch of trade has been embarked in, and money has been expended with a lavish hand in the erection of stores and factories for the production and display of goods. No opportunities have been missed by the Merchants for the bringing of Detroit and her goods before the people of the country, and in every part of the United States and adjacent places can be found cards or advertisements of those doing business here. With this publication the **Detroit, Lansing & Northern R. R.** presents to its readers the advertisements of the leading houses and firms in their respective lines of trade, thereby showing a general representation of the bone and sinew of our city.

Intending purchasers will consult their interests by visiting the firms mentioned below, and visitors should not fail to see the palatial stores and busy factories of the loveliest city in the country. Merchants and manufacturers will give you a hearty welcome, and show you through their establishments with pleasure. In giving fuller mention of the trade of Detroit, it may be said that the dry goods business, both in the jobbing and retail departments, occupies a prominent position. The firm of **Newcomb, Endicott & Co.**, located in a

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massive iron front building, Nos. 190 to 200 Woodward avenue, are importers, jobbers and retailers of dry goods, millinery, carpets and upholstery, besides being general out-fitters and furnishers, and manufacturers of articles of ladies' and misses' wearing apparel—also at 165 and 167 Woodward avenue, is the dry goods establishment of **Taylor, Woolfenden & Co.**, who keep an immense stock of dress goods, house furnishing goods, trimmings and infants' and children's wearing apparel—of the exclusively wholesale dry goods firms, that of **Edson, Moore & Co.**, 194 to 202 Jefferson avenue, is the leading one, located in a magnificent building built expressly for the requirements of their immense trade. Besides, in dry goods, there is a large trade done here in clothing. In the exclusive wholesale clothing trade, **Heavenrich Bros.** show an immense stock of ready-made clothing of all descriptions at 138 and 140 Jefferson avenue, one of the finest buildings in the city. In merchant tailoring, **D. Congdon & Co.**, 73 Woodward avenue, and **August Rasch & Co.**, 79 Woodward avenue, carry well assorted stocks of cloths of all descriptions and prices, and make up clothing in the latest style and best of workmanship. **Richmond, Backus & Co.**, 183 Jefferson avenue, make a specialty of railroad printing, ticket cases, etc., and also keep a complete line of stationery, blank books, etc., and a full line of type-writing machines. **Gorton, Blewett & Co.**, successors to the old established house of E. B. Smith & Co., 86 Woodward avenue, are importers, booksellers, stationers and engravers; they also make a specialty of wedding and party invitations, wedding cards, fine art goods, and the newest books in the market will be found in their stock. **R. W. King & Son**, 103 Woodward avenue, extensive importers and dealers in crockery and glassware of all descriptions, have a prominent place in their branch of the city's trade; a look through their beautiful stock will be

THE GRIFFIN CAR WHEEL COMPANY BUFFALO. DETROIT. CHICAGO.

The Detroit Works of this company are located on the line of M.C.R.R. near Twentieth street. They comprise numerous buildings for the various departments in addition to the large main building. They are all of brick, with slate and iron roofs, and are constructed in the most substantial manner. The Works cover four and one-half acres of ground and

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are equipped with the best of machinery and tools. Car wheels and car castings are a specialty, the daily out-put being 300 of the former and 30 tons of the latter, or over 100 tons manufactured material daily. Shipments are made to all parts of the United States, Canada, Mexico, and some abroad. The company has in addition to the Detroit works, branches at Chicago and Buffalo; the former known as the Griffin & Wells Foundry Co; the latter as Thos. F. Griffin & Sons. The united out-put of the three companies is 700 wheels per day, and as their sales are made almost entirely to railroad companies for their monthly requirements, this output is constantly maintained. The three companies however, have a capacity of 1000 wheels per day, and will probably reach that out-put soon. They are the largest manufacturers in their line, in the United States. The business is conducted by Thos. F. Griffin and his two sons, all of whom are thoroughly practical in all the details of the work and give personal attention to the practical management.

Detroit Metal AND Heating Works JOHN B. DYAR, Proprietor .

Manufacturer and Erector of STEAM HEATING APPARATUS Agents for Lawson's Hot Air Furnaces.

Workers in Galvanized and Black Sheet Iron, Copper and Tin .

—DEALER IN— Steam Fitters' Supplies, Gas Pipe, Brass Goods, SHEET IRON, COPPER, PIG TIN, SHEET TIN, REGISTERS, Etc .

STORE, 52 WOODWARD AVENUE .

Factory through to 51 and 53 Bates Street

DETROIT, MICH .

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time well spent. Among the successful banking institutions may be mentioned that of **David Preston & Co.**, in their new quarters. Campau Building, 67 Griswold street, who

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do a general banking and collection business. The music trade is one largely catered to, and the lovers of such find in the ample warerooms of **Roe Stephens**, 184 and 186 Woodward avenue, whatever may be desired; all manner of musical instruments, sheet and book music can there be found. **C. J. Whitney**, 40 Fort street west, is an extensive dealer in music, band and orchestral instruments, and everything in the musical line. **H. A. Newland & Co.**, 124 and 126 Jefferson avenue, extensive jobbers and importers in native and foreign furs, rugs, etc. **D. Patterson**, 266 Woodward avenue, has a large and interesting establishment for the manufacture of granite monuments of the finest quality and workmanship. The **Goldsmith, Bryant & Stratton Business University**, Mechanics' Hall, of which W. F. Jewell is the Principal, and the **Mayhew Business College**, Chamber of Commerce Building, are well known institutions for thorough and practical business education; the latter also makes a specialty of telegraphy. The leading house in photographic supplies is that of **A. M. Harris**, 15 Grand river avenue, a specialty being the amateur or dry plate outfit. The popular photographers are **Watson**, 236 Woodward avenue, **Millard**, 224 and 226 Woodward avenue, and **Randall**, corner Williams and Madison avenues, each one having a large and convenient gallery with the latest of modern appliances, good operators, and guarantee first-class work. **C. Lingemann & Sons**, 26 Monroe avenue, manufacture umbrellas and parasols in all styles, and keep an elegant assortment on hand; also walking canes. **Wm. Reid**, 73 and 75 Larned street west, can supply glass mirror plates, lead, oils, etc., by wholesale and retail. **F. Bamford & Co.**, 255 Jefferson ave., decorators, painters, frescoers, have a reputation for excellent work; they also keep fine paper hangings, shades, etc. **P. A. Billings**, 176 Woodward ave., can supply mantels, grates, tiles, fenders, and everything pertaining to his department of the latest styles. The **Detroit Conservatory of Music**, 82 Fort street west, is known far and near for its thoroughness in musical training, the instructors being very skillful professors. **E. Barrett Warman**, corner Woodward and Grand River aves., is a practical teacher of reading, voice culture, and dramatic action, and will be pleased to correspond with any one desiring to learn his method. **Turkish**, Russian, Roman and other **Baths** are administered to Ladies and Gentlemen at 274 Woodward ave., under

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the direction of Dr. Betts. The **U. S. Medical and Surgical Association of Drs. K. & K.**, 159 Griswold street, comprising 18 skilled specialists, is an institution worthy of a visit, if for no other purpose than that of sight seeing, it being one of the largest and best conducted of its kind in the country. **Dr. M. Hilton Williams**, of the **Detroit Throat and Lung Institute**, 253 Woodward ave., makes a specialty of Throat and Lung Diseases, and meets with good success. **J. V. Lisee**, 146 Woodward ave., keeps a very large assortment of boots and shoes, making a specialty of ladies', misses' and children's fine shoes. Orders will be carefully attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. The retail grocery trade is well represented by **D. Wallace**, 119 Woodward ave., with a large and well assorted stock. He is also agent for the Austin Powder Co. **D. D. Mallory & Co.**, 53, 55 and 57 Jefferson ave., are wholesale dealers in foreign fruits, canned goods, etc. They also make a specialty of their *Diamond* brand of oysters. **Brownlee & Co**, foot of Shelby street, are reliable dealers in telegraph poles and posts, keeping large stocks on hand. The **Union Yeast Company** is one of the growing enterprises, and is known for the excellence of their goods. With the clear and pure

JAMES MCMILLAN, President. HUGH MCMILLAN, Vice-President and General Manager.

JAMES MCGREGOR, General Superintendent. W. K. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, Secretary. HUGH DYAR, Assistant Manager.

J. HILL WHITING, Superintendent of Foundries.

MICHIGAN CAR COMPANY —AND— DETROIT CAR WHEEL CO .

Manufacturers of Freight Cars, Car Wheels and Castings.

WORKS AT GRAND TRUNK JUNCTION.

THE MICHIGAN CAR COMPANY'S WORKS , and the DETROIT CAR WHEEL COMPANY'S WORKS, located at the Grand Trunk Junction, three miles west of the City

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Hall, though conducted by two distinct corporations, are controlled by the same parties, and are located side by side within the same enclosure, and combine their efforts in the manufacture of cars, giving employment to from 1,500 to 2,000 men. The capital stock of these companies has been increased at various times until now they employ a capital of three-quarters of a million dollars. In the course of seven or eight years, by reason of the great demands of their business, they found it necessary to greatly extend the area and capacity of their works and occupy a tract of over thirty acres of ground near the Grand Trunk Junction, where are all the buildings required for these works, which are thoroughly equipped with the best and most improved machinery adapted to the purposes of car building upon a most extensive scale. The Detroit Car Wheel Company began operations in a foundry on Atwater Street, near the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad Depot, in 1865, and as it supplied the Car Works with wheels and castings, it was important that the two works should be located near together, and this was done, when the Car Company located at the Grand Trunk Junction, the Car Wheel Works occupying several acres at the northern end of the grounds of the Michigan Car Company. The two Works now completely occupy the thirty acres of land.

The first building that claims our attention is a large fire-proof pattern shop, where are stored patterns of every car wheel that is or has been made, from the smallest 16-inch wheel for a tramway car, to the largest 42-inch wheel for passenger coaches.

Next we come to the two large foundries, one for the moulding of car wheels, which is 200 by 250 feet in dimensions; the other for miscellaneous castings, 150 by 200 feet, each of which contains two large cupolas for the melting of iron, and where over one hundred and fifty tons of iron are melted for the two foundries every day. For car wheels they use Salisbury, Lanesboro, Lake Superior, Southern and Eastern Irons, which have been found to make the best quality of wheels, and every wheel made is guaranteed. The rim of every wheel is chilled the thickness of an inch or more while undergoing the process of casting, the chilling giving to the iron the hardness of steel. Upon being removed from the moulds the wheels are placed in large annealing pits, where they are allowed to cool gradually,

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this process requiring three days. This foundry turns out 300 car wheels per day, about two-thirds of which are used by the Michigan Car Company, the remainder being sold to car works and railroad companies throughout the United States and Canada. The Car Wheel Company keep about 5,000 new wheels of all sizes in stock to supply orders which they may receive. In the second foundry, devoted to miscellaneous work, about seventy tons of iron are melted daily, and some four or five thousand castings are made, such as are used for cars, locomotives, and other railroad work.

The blacksmith shop of the Michigan Car Company is a building 50 by 170 feet, in which there are twenty fires, two scrap furnaces, and two steam hammers for the forging of scrap and waste iron, bolt heading machines and various other labor-saving machinery, and here all the blacksmith work for the cars is gotten out. The iron machine shop adjoins the blacksmith shop, is 60 by 100 feet in dimensions and is equipped with lathes, wheel boring machines, planing machines for axle boxes, nut cappers, bolt cutters, bolt pointers, six-spindle drills for boring truck bars, hydraulic presses, etc. After each piece of iron has passed through the hands of the different workmen, it is ready to find its place in the construction of a car, and from here it is taken to the setting-up shop.

The lumber used in the construction of cars is all of the highest grades, and is first kiln-dried, and for this purpose the company use four large dry-kilns, which have a capacity of drying upwards of 50,000 feet per day. The building devoted to getting out the woodwork of the cars is 90 by 150 feet in size, with a wing 40 by 70 feet.

The setting-up shop is a building 120 feet wide and 160 feet long, with some six or seven railroad tracks running through it parallel with each other, upon which the cars are erected. After leaving the setting-up shop the cars go into the paint shop, where they receive three coats of paint, and thence are moved into the yard or upon a side track, where they are properly lettered, and are then ready for transportation. The company has of late had large contracts for building refrigerator cars, and have built an average of from three to four

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of these per day, making in all from 19 to 20 cars per day, which the company are now building. In the year 1882, 7,000 cars were built.

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water of the Detroit river, and the latest improved machinery, the **City Laundry**, 42 Michigan avenue, are enabled to handle and deliver promptly immense quantities of linen, and done up in the best possible condition. **Farrand, William & Co.**, corner of Larned and Bates streets, are importers, and jobbers in drugs, manufacturing chemists, and dealers in druggists' sundries, paints and oils. If you have not secured hotel accommodations, better do so early. You will find the **Michigan Exchange**, corner of Jefferson avenue and Shelby street, or the **Brunswick**, corner of Griswold and State streets, first-class in all respects, very conveniently located, courteous and obliging clerks, and everything that goes to make up a good house. **L. Black & Co.**, 77 Woodward ave., have a large assortment of opera and field glasses, stereoscopic views, and make a specialty of jewelry made from Michigan agates. **Roehm & Davison**, Jefferson ave., wholesale dealers in carriage goods, wheels, all kinds of woodwork, iron, steel, leather, etc., pertaining to carriage outfitting. Vail & Crane, 48 to 56 Woodbridge st. east, cracker and biscuit manufacturers, have the largest establishment in the state; an idea of their trade can be made when they use on an average 80 barrels of flour per day. **Walker, Hopkins & Co.**, Chamber of Commerce Building, grain and commission merchants, are about the heaviest dealers in the market. **Buhl Sons & Co.**, 103 to 111 Woodbridge st. west, jobbers and manufacturers of hardware, iron and nails. **Jas. Jenks**, 48 to 54 Randolph st., is a large dealer in all kinds of wood and iron working machinery, portable and stationery engines, steam pumps, &c., and makes a specialty of the patent duplex injector, which he manufactures and claims to be the best boiler feeder in use. **Detroit Metal and Heating Works**, 52 Woodward ave., manufacture steam heating apparatus; also agents for Lawson's hot air furnaces, and are general dealers in steam fitters' supplies, workers in galvanized iron, copper and zinc. **Detroit Safe Co.**, 67 to 81 Fort St. east, have a reputation of making the finest safes in the country. Their steel jamb safe is certainly the best fire-proof safe in the market;

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special features recommend it. A specialty is made of bank safes and vaults with the latest and most approved burglar-proof appointments; also vault doors, iron shutters and jail work. **Griffin Car Wheel Co.**, Foundry st. and M. C. R. R. The works cover 4 ½ acres of ground, and are equipped with the best of machinery. Car wheels and castings are a specialty; the daily output being 300 of the former and 30 tons of the latter, or over 100 tons manufactured material daily. **Detroit Steel Works and Detroit Car Spring Co.**, Michigan ave. and D. & B. C. R. R., manufacture all descriptions of elliptic spiral springs; use none but the best cast steel; workmen are skilled, and of long experience; furnaces are so constructed that the flame cannot come in contact with the steel, thus protecting it from any sulphurous and deleterious matter coming from the fuel, and improving the steel by their method of heating; machinery is new, and especially designed for them; location is central, enabling them to deliver promptly; each spring is thoroughly tested before leaving the works, and guaranteed. **Buhl Iron Works**, cor. Third and Larned sts., successors to Detroit Locomotive Works, have a very large establishment, and make repairs a specialty: they are also boiler makers, and engine builders and founders. **Detroit Copper and Brass Rolling Mills**, cor. Larned and Fourth sts., manufacture braziers and sheathing copper, sheet brass and yellow metal; German and nickel silver, copper and brass wire; copper bottoms a specialty. **Michigan Car Co. and Detroit Car Wheel Co.**, works Grand Trunk and M. C. R. R. Junction, manufacturers of freight cars, car wheels, and castings. In addition to manufacturing, the company repair or rebuild on an average 10 cars per

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED .

DR. WILLIAMS VAPOR INHALER

THE VAST NUMBER OF PERSONS TREATED AT THE DETROIT Throat and Lung Institute *PROVES THIS FACT BEYOND A DOUBT* .

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M. D . M. C. P. S. O., PROPRIETOR.

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Permanently established in the year 1870 for the cure of all the various diseases of the Head, Throat, and Chest—Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Catarrhal Ophthalmia (Sore Eyes), and Catarrhal Deafness. Also diseases of the Heart. Under the PERSONAL direction of Dr. Williams, who will remain in constant attendance at the Institute. The only Institute of the kind in the state of Michigan.

ALL DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS TREATED BY MEDICATED INHALATIONS

Combined with proper Constitutional Remedies for the Blood, etc.

IN CATARRH.—Inhalations dissolve the hardened concretions that form in the nasal passages, scatter inflammation, heal all ulcerated surfaces, and cure every case of catarrhal affection, no matter how long standing or from what cause it may arise.

IN THROAT DISEASES.—Inhalations remove granulations, reduce enlarged tonsils, subdue inflammation, heal ulcerated sore throat, restore the voice when lost or impaired, and cure all acute cases, as diphtheria, quinsy, etc., with amazing rapidity.

IN BRONCHITIS.—Inhalations perform wonders by restoring the mucous membrane to a healthy action; also immediately soothing the cough, and effecting entire cures in the most obstinate cases, whether in the acute or chronic forms.

IN ASTHMA.—Inhalations immediately arrest the paroxysms, and effect entire cures in every cases by removing all unnatural obstruction, and restoring the delicate air cells to their normal condition, and the cures are usually permanent.

IN CONSUMPTION.—Inhalations ease the cough, loosen the phlegm, increase the circulation of the blood, assist assimilation, remove consolidation of the lungs, empty and heal cavities with wonderful promptness, arrest hemorrhages, stop the wasting away of the lungs, scatter all pain, overcome all shortness of breath, and in fact cure all the earlier

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and very many of the later stages of consumption after all hope by other means is gone. We would, therefore, urge all those who are afflicted and have failed in receiving any permanent relief from other systems, to try this, the only rational system, and the only means by which permanent cures may be effected.

Over 40,000 Cases Treated during the past 18 Years .

CONSULTATION FREE AND PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

Those who desire to investigate for themselves had better call personally at the office, but if impossible to do so, may write for "List of Questions" and "Medical Treatise," both of which will be sent free of charge. Address.

Detroit Throat and Lung Institute , 253 Woodward Avenue , DETROIT, MICH .

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day, employing about 300 men in the work of repairing alone. These works are the largest and most complete of their kind on the American Continent. They use daily from 70,000 to 100,000 feet of lumber, thus affording a home market for a portion of the vast lumber products of our own state. It may be stated here that much of the bar iron and all the car axles used are manufactured at the Baugh Steam Forge Works in this city, while the Lake Superior iron ore used in the car wheels is smelted by the Detroit Iron Furnace Company, both of these enterprises being controlled by Messrs. Newberry & McMillan, the principal owners of the car works, and as the car works require the greater portion of the products of these establishments, they are the means of affording employment to about 2,000 men. To furnish power to drive the large amount of machinery connected with the works requires six large boilers and two engines. **Combination Gas Machine Co.**, cor. Leib and Wight sts., manufacture gas machines of the best quality for lighting country residences, hotels, stores, &c., and judging from reports of working of over 4,000 machines in operation, they are a success. **E. T. Barnum Wire and Iron Works**, 27, 29, 31 Woodward ave., has a very large establishment for the manufacture of wire and iron

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into many useful and ornamental articles, jail work, weather vanes, fences and railing being special lines. **Detroit Stove Works:** These works were founded in 1864, and are located in Hamtramck, some two miles from the business centre of the city, and on the Detroit River front. When in full operation 1,200 skilled artisans are employed. An area of about eight acres is covered by the ground plan of the works. Over 800 different varieties, sizes and patterns of stoves are manufactured, the annual products at the present time amounting to nearly 75,000 stoves, finished and ready for the market. The expense attached to this work is about \$40,000 per month, or \$480,000 per annum. The principal feature is the famous "Crown Jewel Base Burner," combining all the improvements suggested by the foremost artisans of the day. **E. F. Webster & Co.,** 71 and 73 Shelby st., manufacture steam heating apparatus, hotel and steamboat ranges; general dealers in iron pipe, fittings, plumbers and gas fitters' supplies. **American Eagle Tobacco Co.,** 49 to 53 West Woodbridge st., successors to the old and well known house of K. C. Barker & Co., have lately moved into a building built especially for their immense trade, showing a frontage of 106 feet on Woodbridge and also on Atwater st., and a depth of 200 feet, and is the largest manufactory of fine cut and smoking tobacco in the West. The officers are M. S. Smith, president; Jas. Clark, vice-president; Chas. B. Hull, manager and treasurer; A. Spaun, secretary,

In sailing over the lakes and rivers of this beautiful country **Powell & Douglas,** of Waukegan, Ill., will make your trip pleasant by providing the best of boats of all descriptions. It would be prudent, however, to always have your life insured against accidents of all descriptions, which the **Travelers' Insurance Co.,** the oldest and most reliable institution in the country, places within the reach of all at very low rates.

Keep your **Rockford Watch** always wound up and you will always have correct time—very important for travelers. In closing we cannot forget the **Calvert Lithograph Co.,** cor. Larned and Shelby sts., and the very handsome and artistic work they can do, the cover of this book being a fair sample of their work. **The Moss Engraving Co.,** 535 Pearl st., New York, for their careful and good work, specially noting the Bay View Camp

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Grounds, Petoskey and Traverse City, and last but by no means the least, **John F. Eby & Co.**, printers, 65 Congress st. west, the printers of this book, whose work will compare favorably with any in the country.

JAMES L. EDSON. GEO. F. MOORE. RANSOM GILLIS. CHAS. BUNCHER.

STEPHEN BALDWIN, Special.

EDSON, MOORE & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Dry Goods and Notions **194, 196, 198, 200 and 202 JEFFERSON AVE.**, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

HEAVENRICH BROS . —MANUFACTURES OF— MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING 138 and 140 Jefferson Ave., and 34 and 36 Woodbridge St. West, DETROIT, MICH.

ST. CLAIR.

For a health and pleasure resort. St. Clair is, beyond doubt, especially favorable. The ground is high, for Michigan, rising westward for St. Clair river and northward from Pine river, giving a natural drainage in two directions. The climate is pleasant and salubrious, affording a large average of bright days. The nearness to the Great Lakes lengthens the fall and puts off the winter. Fogs are rare; winters mild; while those onslaughts of nature—droughts floods, tornadoes—which yearly cause such terror and destruction in many localities, are strangers here.

HOTEL AND BATHS.

The Oakland , as a hotel, is an admirable realization of its design, which was— *to provide abundant first-class accommodation for those seeking the benefits of the Spring, and for summer visitors and pleasure seekers .*

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Its architecture is of the general Swiss style. Its *broad verandahs* are a characteristic feature, their total length (including bath house) being over **800** feet.

The Bath-House is so arranged and so connected with the hotel that guests passing to and from their baths are not exposed to change of temperature.

“The Bath-Rooms at The Oakland are, without question, **the Finest Public Bath-Rooms in the United States.**” Of these there are thirty. The gentlemen's have *convenient wardrobes* , while each ladies' bath-room has a *private dressing room* —a convenience every lady will appreciate and which, it is believed, *forms a favorable contrast with every other bathing establishment in the country* . The ladies' and gentlemen's departments are entirely separate, each having a reception room and a parlor. The bath-tubs are *porcelain lined* . Beside other conveniences, the bath-rooms are supplied with large, handsome mirrors and electric call bells. There are also two *swimming or plunge baths* , for ladies and gentlemen respectively.

“ *Proper Amusement a Promoter of Health* ” is a doctrine in which the Oakland Management are firm believers. Beside the customary In-door Games and Amusements—including social and musical entertainments, the Swimming Baths, the Bowling Alley (in a separate building) and the Billiard Parlor—the Oakland Grounds are peculiarly adapted to *all* Out-Door Games . Of other Out-Door Recreations we have, first, that time-honored, healthful recreation, *Walking* —for which this region is peculiarly adapted. Next, *Riding and Driving* . The roads are generally good, free from stones and sand. The drive along the river is exceptionally fine. Of *Boating* , in its varieties, there is no end, the Oakland Boat House being within a stone's throw. The steamer trip to Detroit is most charming. One of the finest and swiftest private steam yachts in the country—owned and commanded by Mark Hopkins. Esq., is out frequently, seldom failing to have on board Oakland guests. Good *Hunting and Fishing* are within easy reach. The duck hunting on “the St. Clair Flats” is famous. Fish of five to nine pounds are frequently caught near The Oakland . There are

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the usual opportunities for *River Bathing* . For *Rambles and Pic-Nics* few localities offer equal attractions.

MT. CLEMENS.

The county seat of Macomb county, Michigan, is located on the Clinton river, and is a beautiful and enterprising town of 4,000 inhabitants. Several fine buildings, notably the Court House, erected at a cost of \$25,000, new hotels and stores, add greatly to the beauty of the city. Being only 18 miles from Detroit, it is soon reached by the Grand Trunk Railway, who give reduced rates to visitors and patients, and run five trains daily each way, or the steamer from Detroit in the morning, after a pleasant ride of four hours through the Detroit river, Lake St. Clair and Clinton river, lands you alongside the Bath House and Springs of the Mr. Clemens Mineral Spring Co. The discovery of the famous Mineral Waters, with their truly wonderful curative properties, have added greatly to the growth and importance of the town and made it known far and near. Thousands of invalids resort yearly to receive benefit from these celebrated springs. The Spring Company are rebuilding the Bath Houses and Reception Rooms, and when completed will have very fine and convenient accommodations, with a capacity of over 500 baths a day. The Avery House is connected with the Bath House by a covered hallway, a very desirable convenience for invalids, and under the new management the Avery is giving good satisfaction, which will tend to make Mt. Clemens a very popular resort.

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Since the discovery of the Magnetic Spring in 1869, the village of St. Louis has been a popular resort for pleasure seekers, and tourists, until to-day, the St. Louis Magnetic Springs Has a world-wide reputation. The Magnetic Springs, bath house and park have passed into the hands of two regular physicians and they have erected upon the latter, at a cost of over fifteen thousand dollars, a large, commodious and well-ventilated brick building to be used as a sanitarium, and run in connection with the springs for the accommodation of invalids and all others desirous of visiting St. Louis.

Many new and costly brick buildings were erected last season; among the more prominent, is the Magnetic Springs Hotel, a large three-story brick; Holcomb's Opera House, and Harrington's Hotel. The latter is a three-story brick, fitted up with all the modern improvements, and filling the long required want of a first class hotel.

The Wessel House and Commercial are the old hotels of the place, with gentlemanly landlords and clerks, always looking after the interests and comforts of their guests. There are also numerous boarding houses; ample accommodations are therefore provided for all who may visit St. Louis, the great Saratoga of the West, either for treatment or pleasure. The Holcomb Opera House is across the street from the sanitarium, and is the largest and finest opera house in the state outside of Detroit. St. Louis is a thriving village of 2,500 inhabitants, 120 miles northwest of Detroit, in Gratiot county, Michigan, is the business centre of a radius of twenty miles of magnificent farming country now being rapidly settled up. Two railroads terminate here, the Saginaw Valley & St. Louis, and the Chicago, Saginaw & Canada, connection via Edmore of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern R. R. The village is well protected from fire by the Holly system of water works, two miles of

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pipe and sixty hydrants, and the sale of water for domestic purposes make the department self-sustaining. 5,325 feet of well built brick and stone tile sewers, drain the village and carry off unhealthy material. The public schools rival any in the state for thorough English instruction, employing ten teachers, with an actual attendance of 473 pupils. There are seven church buildings, a public library with over 1,100 volumes.

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the best route from Detroit, the most beautiful and healthful city of the Northwest, to the
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good and always in good repair; the coaches are palaces on wheels; the time is quick; all
the train men are courteous and gentlemanly, and all the appointments of the road are
first-class in every particular. You may leave Detroit at 5.45 in the morning and thus enjoy
a daylight ride through the very heart of Michigan; or you may take the train in the evening,
secure accommodations in one of the palatial sleeping coaches run on this line, go to bed,
go to sleep, sleep soundly; dream of cool breezes, a ravenous appetite, renewed physical
health, an excessive flow of animal spirits, and wake up in the morning at your journey's
end in the full enjoyment of the cool breezes and ravenous appetite and ready to possess

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yourself speedily of the new life and vigor which this Northern climate always has in store for the jaded, careworn and overworked inhabitants of more Southern latitudes.

The Detroit, Lansing & Northern leaves the city from the Union Depot, foot of Third street, where close connections are made with trains over the Canada and Toledo Divisions of the Michigan Central, Great Western Division of the Grand Trunk, and the Detroit and Cleveland Steamers. The new Union Depot building, now in process of construction, will cost not less than \$200,000, and when completed be one of the finest buildings of the kind on the continent. At Grand Trunk Junction, three miles out of the city, connections are made with the Grand Trunk from all points in Canada and the East, with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern from Toledo, Cleveland, and all points South, and with the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific from Adrian and all points South and West.

At Plymouth close connections are made with the F. & P. M. trains from Monroe and Toledo, and from Flint, Saginaw and Bay City.

At South Lyon connections are made with the trains on the Toledo, Ann Arbor, & Grand Trunk R'y, the short cut from Toledo. The trains on this road run from Pennsylvania Co.'s Depot, foot of Mulberry street, Toledo, and connect in same depot with Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. for all points East and South, also with the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo R'y trains for Columbus and other points in Central and Southern Ohio.

Now fairly under way, we pass rapidly through one of the finest agricultural sections of the State. Island Lake, 41 miles west from Detroit, is a beautiful sheet of water, dotted here and there with picturesque islands. Last season this locality was selected for the annual encampment of Michigan State troops.

Brighton, two miles farther on, is a quiet little inland town of 1000 inhabitants. Howell, 10 miles farther on, is the county seat of Livingston county; population 2,300. It is well supplied with churches and schools, has several good hotels, and is more than ordinarily

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enterprising in every way. Fowlerville and Williamston are thriving little towns between Howell and Lansing.

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LANSING.

Lansing, the capital of the State, is beautifully located on Grand River. As the train crosses Capitol Avenue, just before reaching the depot, passengers may get a very excellent view of the capital building. This building was begun in 1872 and finished in 1878, at an expense to the State of \$1,500,000. The building is magnificent in all its arrangements. From basement to dome it is honestly constructed. We take great pleasure in presenting our readers with a good view of this building, on the last cover page of this book. A peculiarity in the history of Lansing is the fact that when the State capital was located here, the site on which the city now stands, as well as the surrounding country, was little more than a howling wilderness. A legislative deadlock on the question of selecting a

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permanent location for the capital was settled by fixing upon the geographical centre of the lower peninsula, which put the State capital in the midst of a dense wilderness. Now, however, this wilderness "blossoms like the rose." The State Agricultural College is located about three miles out of Lansing. This institution is rapidly developing. The State Reform School for Boys, and the State School for the Blind, two of the best managed institutions in the country, are located here. Lansing is the trade centre of a large and rich section of the interior of the State, and has several prosperous manufactories. Prominent among them is the immense establishment of E. Bement & Sons, manufacturers of all kinds of agricultural implements, of which they have several specialties, notably their patent spring harrow. The Lansing Wagon Works is working up a large trade for their celebrated wagons, which are giving splendid satisfaction in every section of the country. They now turn out 3000 annually. Hotel accommodations are very good. The Saginaw Division of the Michigan Central connects in Union Depot with trains of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern R. R. Passengers from Jackson, Fort Wayne, etc., change here. The traveler will get good meals at the Depot Dining Rooms. All D., L. & N. day trains stop 20 minutes for meals.

Beyond Lansing is Grand Ledge, somewhat noted as a resort for pic-nics and excursions during the summer season. The scenery here is very fine. A beautiful island in the river forms a delightful pleasure resort, on a small scale, for surrounding cities and towns.

Portland is situated in the midst of a rich farming country, and is an enterprising, go-a-head town.

IONIA.

Ionia is one of the best towns in the State, though by no means the largest. It has a population of about 4,200. There are several fine churches here, one of the best graded schools in the State, a commercial college, several good hotels, and all things else which are needed to make a first class town. The Ionia House of Correction, an institution for the benefit of the younger class of criminals, is located about one mile west of the city. The

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new shops of the D., L. & N., now being built at a cost of about \$114,000, will add greatly to the welfare of the city, and will give increased facilities for keeping the motive power and rolling stock of the road in first-class condition.

The Stanton Branch of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern runs from Ionia to Stanton, Edmore and Big Rapids, through the domain of extensive lumber forests and big sawmills. The main line runs to Greenville and Howard City. Greenville, a town of 3,200 inhabitants, is the county seat of Montcalm county. Howard City, 161 miles from Detroit and 34 miles north from Grand Rapids, is the present western terminus of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern road. At this point close connections are made with the Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R., through coaches being simply transferred from one road to the other.

The first place of note north from Howard City is Big Rapids, located on Muskegon river. During the earlier years of its history this was known as one of the most wide-awake and enterprising of Northern Michigan towns. In later years it has become more sedate, however, depending more on the agricultural and less on the lumbering resources of the country for its support. The Northern hotel, located here, is first-class in every particular. Big Rapids is also the present terminus of the Stanton Branch of the D., L. & N.

Reed City is 13 miles north from Big Rapids. The Flint & Pere Marquette road crosses the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. R. at this point.

Cadillac, the next town of importance, is beautifully located on the shores of one of the finest inland lakes of the State. The business portion of the town is near the lake shore, but the residences are mainly farther back on the higher grounds. There are several large saw-mills located here. There are good hotels, fine churches, and a good school. The people are enterprising, the surrounding country is excellent, and the prospects for the future development of the town are good. Cadillac claims to be one

TRAVERSE CITY.

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43 of the Summer Resorts of Northern Michigan, and certainly one might go a good deal farther and fare a good deal worse.

At Walton, a few miles north from Cadillac, we may take the Traverse City branch to Traverse City, or continue on the main line to Petoskey.

TRAVERSE CITY.

Traverse City is located at the head of the west arm of Grand Traverse Bay, and is the largest town on the Bay, having a population of about 2,000 souls. It is one of the oldest towns in this section of the State, having almost entirely lost the backwoods appearance that is characteristic of new towns generally. The location of Traverse City is one of rare beauty and healthfulness. To the North, as far as the eye can reach, is Grand Traverse Bay. The shores of this Bay are heavily fringed with luxuriant evergreens which are reflected in the clear, bright waters with a witchery that is charming to behold. The water of the Bay is remarkably pure and cold. A piece of crockery or any white object can be distinctly seen at a depth of 60 or more feet. The highlands which skirt the Bay and the islands resting upon its bosom are covered with greenest of forests, interspersed with frequent well-tilled fields and flourishing vineyards. There are no barren, inhospitable wastes in all the territory round this Bay, as the dwellers in more southerly climes have sometimes supposed, but the whole country is wonderfully prolific in fruits and vegetables of the finest quality. Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, and other fruits are very abundant. The products of the Grand Traverse gardens took the second prize at the convention of the New York Pomological Society in 1874, and the display from this region at the Centennial in 1876 attracted universal attention and admiration, and received the first prize in the Michigan division. Various conditions combine to make this section of the State productive. Excepting in the immediate vicinity of the Bay, the soil is excellent. At Traverse City there is no soil, only sand, yet only a short distance back there is good soil. The ground never freezes in winter. This is owing to the fact that the snow falls early and remains until spring. Potatoes may be left in the ground all winter and come

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out in the spring as fresh and plump as though dug in the fall. As the ground does not freeze in winter, less time is required for vegetation to start in the spring than in locations farther south. The lake winds also exercise a very beneficial influence over this region. The waters of Lake Michigan cool the winds of summer, because the waters are cooler than the atmosphere in summer time. On the other hand, they warm the winds of winter, because they are warmer than the atmosphere in winter time. The winds, therefore, guard this region against the extremes of both heat and cold. South and west from Traverse City the country is rolling, in some places hilly. Numerous inland lakes of fantastic shapes and varied sizes, all well stocked with fish—black and rock bass, pickerel, muskalonge, etc., etc.,—are scattered through this region. The Boardman river, which empties into the Bay at Traverse City, is one of the finest trout streams in Northern Michigan. The Manistee river, which is accessible from Traverse City, is the famous Grayling stream of the world. Grand Traverse Bay affords the rare sport of trolling and the still rarer sport of deep water fishing for Mackinaw trout. Traverse City is a clean, well kept town. Its broad, gravel streets and its comfortable home-like dwellings, its substantial business blocks, as well as the surrounding scenery, is pleasing alike to residents and strangers. The extensive establishment of Hannah, Lay & Co. is located at this place. This company sells over half a million dollars worth of goods per year. This spring they open their new establishment of six stores—four stories and basement—which, although immense, will be none too large for their business. This building is heated by steam, well finished and furnished with one passenger and two freight elevators. This firm is largely interested in lumbering, own several fine propellers and substantially control the business of the Grand Traverse region. The new Insane Asylum of Northern Michigan is being located 1 ½ miles southwest of the town, the grounds of which contain 360 acres of beautiful undulating land, overlooking Grand Traverse Bay. The hotel accommodations of Traverse City are most excellent, especially the Park Place Hotel, owned by Hannah, Lay & Co., which, under the able management of Col. J. D. Billings, has now a reputation of being one of the finest of hotels, with accommodation for 250 guests, at the reasonable rate of \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day. This hotel has large, airy, well-lighted rooms, well furnished and supplied with

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all necessary conveniences, very broad corridors furnishing splendid promenades; and last, but by no means the least, the splendid dining-room service, which has gone far to make the hotel famous. The hotel proper, and the portion specially reserved for summer business, is connected by a covered bridge which makes a very enjoyable promenade. The drives around Traverse City are very pleasant, and good rigs can be had at \$3 per day for single horse and carriage; \$5 for double carriage, with driver. Team and boat, including guide, fishing tackle, etc., \$6 per day. A trip around Grand Traverse Bay

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on one of Hannah, Lay & Co.'s palatial steamers is one of the things to be remembered for a lifetime by the tourist. The grandeur of the scenery, the beauty of the waters below, the cool breezes that chase each other back and forth across the Bay, and the utter absence of that languor which is so common in more Southern latitudes during the heated term, all conspire to make the trip one of the most enjoyable of which the ordinary mortal can form a conception. As you proceed up the Bay an everchanging panorama of natural beauty and loveliness is spread out before you. Islands, bayous, villages, appear and disappear in quick succession. On the left, between the bay on which you are riding and Lake Michigan, is Leelenaw county, famous for its numerous trout streams, beautiful lakes, grand old forests and fine farms and vineyards. Comparatively a few years ago, the Indians held undisputed possession of this entire country.

NORTHPORT.

Northport, about 25 miles north from Traverse City, is the principal town on the west shore of the Bay. It is located on a charming little bayou, which affords the finest pleasure sailing

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in the world. The town knows nothing of fashion or dissipation. Abundance of sweet milk and good butter, whitefish, trout, bass, pickerel, fresh berries, fowl, mutton, with other things too numerous to mention, are placed before the tourist, and he has nothing to do but to eat and grow fat. A drive of only two miles to the westward from Northport brings the tourist to the high bluff on the shore of Lake Michigan, from whence he sees the Manitou, Fox and Beaver Islands, and far away southward that singular white peak known to sailors as Sleeping Bear Point. The Beaver Islands are famous in history as the home of King Strang and his Mormon followers:

An enthusiastic admirer of Leelenaw county indulges in the following:

“Come hither all ye that hunger and thirst after a good night's sleep and your desire shall be gratified, your nerves shall have relaxation, and your brains recuperation. Your back bones shall get as flexible as willow switches and as springy as grasshoppers' legs; your cheeks shall get as plump as pomegranates and your skin the color of fresh tanned leather.”

The narrow peninsula which divides the East and West arms of the Grand Traverse Bay is one of the finest fruit regions in the world.

Old Mission is located on this peninsula. This is a very small and unimportant town, yet is very beautifully located and is much frequented in summer time by tourists.

On the East arm of the Bay, some 18 miles distant from Traverse City, is located the enterprising little town of Elk Rapids. This town contains several brick store buildings, a number of handsome residences, neat and tasty churches, etc., etc. Its patron saints, Messrs. Dexter and Noble, own the large furnaces, the mills, stores, etc., etc., situated here. They also own a number of large vessels which are engaged in carrying the immense products of their furnaces and mills to outside markets. The fishing privileges of this neighborhood are exceedingly fine. Brook trout of large size have been taken from the waters of the lake from the dock in the village. Bass Lake, distant one mile, is full of bass

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and pickerel. Yuba Creek, emptying into the bay six miles toward Traverse City, is a very fine trout stream. Within a distance of seven miles from Elk Rapids down Elk Lake, three streams empty into the lake, all excellent trout streams.

The Grand Traverse Region has always been an interesting locality. For several centuries it was the favorite resort of the Indians. The supply of game was always good. Fish existed in great abundance. The climate was mild, and the soil, as now, very productive. The Jesuits established missions at various points around the bay at an early day. These missions were for a time flourishing. Both apple and peach trees were planted by the missionaries, and are still found growing wild in many localities.

CHARLEVOIX.

Charlevoix is located on the shore of Lake Michigan, a few miles north from the entrance to Grand Traverse Bay and about 18 miles south and west from Petoskey. The tourist may reach this point from Traverse City by either of two routes. He may go by steamer up Grand Traverse Bay or he may return to Walton Junction and proceed northward by rail. If the latter of these two routes is selected, he will leave the train at Boyne Falls, take the stage 6 miles to Boyne City and from thence proceed by small steamer through Pine and Round Lakes, a distance of about 20 miles, to Charlevoix. The village of Charlevoix has one of the most charming locations of which the imagination can form a conception. It is situated on the high bluffs overlooking Lake Michigan, between Round Lake and Lake Michigan, and on both banks of Pine River, which forms the connecting link between Lake Michigan and the inland lakes just mentioned. Pine river is one of the shortest streams in the world, reaching only from Round Lake to Lake Michigan, a distance of not more than half a mile, but is sufficiently

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broad and deep to permit the passage of the largest lake vessels. The accompanying cut will give the reader a correct idea of this romantic locality. The village, Pine River, with its high banks, Round Lake just back of the village and Pine Lake on beyond, are all distinctly shown. The citizens of the village have always shown a commendable pride in

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the development of its industries, the care of their homes and the culture of their families. The village is not so small as to cut one off from the comforts of life, or so large as to be cursed with that rowdy element that might prove annoying to those who desire quiet for rest and recreation. The markets and stores are well stocked with the necessities and luxuries of life.

CHARLEVOIX

Round Lake is a small body of water, covering an area of not more than 30 acres, lying about midway between Lake Michigan and Pine Lake. It is connected with the former by Pine river and with the latter by an artificial channel, wide enough and deep enough to admit the passage of the largest lake vessels. Pine Lake is a beautiful sheet of water, stretching east and south to the distance of some 20 miles. About five miles east it divides into two arms, the south arm extending as its name implies, South to the distance of some 16 miles. Into the finger end of the south arm flows the Jordan river, of which we shall learn more further on. The scenery about these lakes is grand. In 1865, long before any one ever thought of locating a summer resort in this locality. Prof. Winchell, then State Geologist, in one of his published reports said:

“From the foot of Pine Lake a scene of surpassing loveliness presents itself. We land, perhaps, upon the wharf at the mouth of Pine river. Before us is a sandy slope, on the left of which we discover the usual features of a new settlement. Beyond is the forest. It is a pleasant October morning, however, and we follow the well-beaten road through the fresh clearings which stretch out for about a mile inland. We emerge from a screen of forest trees and find ourselves standing upon an elevated bluff overlooking as lovely a sheet of water as the sun ever shone upon. You feel almost a transport of delight in emerging so suddenly from the depths of the habitual forest into a prospect so vast, so gentle in its features, so delicate in its tints, and so glowing in the sunshine of a fair October morning. Far away to the southeast for fifteen miles, stretches the placid, smiling surface of the

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water, its white and pebbly shore chasing the contour of the hills in all its meandering sinuosities. The verdant ridges rise on every side from the

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- A side trip from Quebec to Liverpool has been arranged.

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shining shore line, and hold the lake in their enchanted embrace, while rounded hill-tops bubble up in rapid succession across the retiring landscape, till hill, vale, and sky, green, purple, and blue, dissolve together in the blended hues of the distant horizon."

CHARLEVOIX SUMMER RESORT.

Between Round and Pine Lakes and south of the main channel which connects them, is located the Charlevoix Summer Resort. The grounds of the resort comprise about 75 acres, and rise by three natural and well-defined terraces from Pine Lake. The two lower terraces are sufficiently wide for cottage lots, with a broad walk in front, while the upper terrace stretches far away in a level plateau, from which glimpses of Lake Michigan are obtained. More than half of the tract is cleared land, other parts being thinly wooded, and the portion farthest from the water being covered with heavy timber, while in the rear of the whole the dense woods extend to a great distance. A handsome hotel has been erected on an eligible site, from which a charming view of the bright blue waters reaching away to the southeast is obtained. A goodly number of beautiful cottages also stand upon the terraces overlooking the lake. A music hall 30x50 feet, a bowling alley 80 feet long, sidewalks, fences, etc., etc., have recently been built. The company owning this resort was organized on the 21st day of May, 1878, under the statute laws of Michigan.

Board Of Directors .—President, P. Ranney; Vice-President, D. B. Merrill; Secretary, G. E. Bardeen of Kalamazoo; Treasurer, E. Woodbury; Directors—H. W. Page, S. A. Gibson, H. F. Weimer, I. D. Bixby, O. M. Allen.

CHICAGO SUMMER RESORT.

On the upper side of the channel, which connects Round and Pine Lakes, is located the Chicago Summer Resort. Of the origin of this resort the Chicago Evening Journal, about a year ago, had the following to say:

“During the past summer a company of Chicago gentlemen, desirous of taking a breathing spell during the hot July and August days, visited Mackinac, Petoskey and Charlevoix. At the latter place they stayed several days, charmed by its surroundings, its cool nights, the pleasant, breezy days, the pure air, the absence of the dust and heat of the city, all

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of which combined to make their stay very pleasant. One of the gentlemen, liking the place so well, secured a piece of land intending it for a summer residence lot. The three other gentlemen, meeting some time after, and comparing notes and opinions regarding Charlevoix, agreed to purchase a large tract of land and set it apart for a summer resort. This has been done, and a stock company formed, a charter obtained and enrolled under our State laws as the Chicago Summer Resort Company. Their capital stock has been placed at \$10,000, in shares of \$100 each, subject to call. The land has been paid for and title secured. It is the intention of the company to spare no pains or expense to make this place very attractive to summer visitors. They have a fine location, high and dry, between two lakes, fronting both of them."

These resorts share in all the climatic advantages of Northern Michigan. The cool refreshing breezes from the lakes are most invigorating. Little or nothing is known of summer's sultry heat, or of the close muggy air of dog days, so debilitating in most places. The nights are cool and so conducive to "balmy sleep, tired nature's sweet restorer." But this locality enjoys some advantages of climate peculiar to itself. Most summer resorts, being situated on the shores of the lake, with only the land behind them, are as often subject to land as to lake breezes, and therefore do not escape sultry days. However, this is not the case here, situated between Lake Michigan and Pine Lake, with the depression of land through which Pine River runs forming a natural air channel, these resorts are never without a fresh breeze from one lake or the other. The cooler breezes from Lake Michigan blow during the day time, when most needed. These breezes are always purified as well as cooled by contact with large bodies of water. The situation is not unlike that of the famed Newport, lying between the Atlantic and Narragansett Bay. There are no low or marshy lands in the region to taint the air with miasma and breed annoying mosquitoes. A more fortunate combination of those circumstances which tend to make a summer resort desirable can scarcely be imagined. Those who have passed one or more summers in this locality recuperating their strength in its salubrious climate and thus securing a new lease of life are enthusiastic in its praise.

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Excellent advantages for bathing are at hand. Pine Lake, with its crystal waters, forming the eastern boundary of the grounds, is in the immediate vicinity of all the cottages. On its shores bathing houses have been erected for the accommodation of those who desire to use them. The gradual sloping of the beach into the lake makes it safe for children to indulge in this delightful hot weather exercise. Those who prefer the more exciting sport of surf bathing can be accommodated by walking or rowing a mile to the shore of Lake Michigan.

Few localities enjoy such excellent facilities for boating. Through the summer, Pine Lake is usually as placid as a river, while Round Lake, lying like a sparkling gem between the resort and the village, and protected from winds by the encircling hills, is always safe for small row boats. At all hours of the day the trim boats of the resort fleets may be seen gliding swiftly over the silvery bosom of these 4

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lakes, oftenest propelled by oars in the hands of boys and girls, who thus mingle the most healthful exercise with romantic enjoyment. Those who crave the more thrilling sport of yachting may take a fifteen-mile sail up Pine Lake, or turning their prow westward, glide out of the harbor into Lake Michigan's broad expanse, and thus dance over the waves along the wooded shore, or push out into the lake until the place of starting has dropped behind the horizon, thus securing all the effects of a sail in mid-ocean.

The whole Charlevoix region is famous for its excellent fishing grounds. Isaac Walton himself would have reveled in his favorite sport on the lakes and along the rivers and streams that are found in this locality. In their season, lake trout, black bass, pickerel, perch, and herring abound in the lakes, while the gamey speckled trout, the fisherman's chief delight, make the cold waters of the Jordan and Boyne Rivers as well as the several smaller tributaries of Pine Lake, their favorite haunts. No rivers in the lower peninsula have acquired so famous a reputation for their choice trout as the Jordan and Boyne. Sportsmen come hundreds of miles every year to enjoy the rapture of capturing these lively beauties, and even though they may fail to come in the season for a great catch, so enchanting is the scenery along the rivers, so invigorating is the air of this northern climate, and so novel the experience of camp life, while pursuing their piscatorial sports, that none return without feeling richly repaid for their trip. Those who spend the season at these resorts, have the advantage, however, of sportsmen, who come to try the pastimes for a few days only, as they are enabled to choose the best days in which to gratify their angling tastes.

BROOK TROUT.

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The following graphic description of a trip up the Jordan will prove interesting to our readers:

“The party who went up the Jordan, yesterday, having entirely exhausted their stock of adjectives, offer a ten dollar chromo to any one who will invent a new one which will adequately express their admiration.

“So ran the notice posted this morning in the hall of the Resort Hotel. Ever since we came here people have been telling us we must see the most celebrated trout stream of these regions, and we have replied, with easy indifference, that we would see about it, and finally only decided on the trip in haphazard fashion.

“Forgive us, beautiful Jordan! we came, we saw, and we were conquered. We shall never speak of you with indifference again. We rose early, and after a somewhat hurried breakfast, hastened to the dock. Up comes the little steamer Nellie Booth, and we step aboard, the captain swings up his hat, the people shout, and we are off. Before us lies beautiful Pine Lake, all dimpled and smiling in the early sunlight, while we sit on the deck in the fresh morning air, admiring the glories of nature, and drawing in new life with every breath.

“About two miles from Charlevoix the steamer turned suddenly behind a point, and entered that part of the lake known as the South Arm. This is about sixteen miles long and from one to two wide, so that it somewhat resembles a broad river. Its scenery is varied and rich, but so entirely different from the main lake that it seems like a distinct sheet of water. The Jordan comes in at the very head of the arm, and we reached it about half-past eight. Our boat, which had been towed behind the steamer, was brought round, and, stepping over the side, we were soon safely seated—two ladies and a gentleman, besides the guide, who was to take us safely up the river, with its rapid current, its snags and eddies. In a few moments we had reached it, and he was pulling with a long, quiet stroke against the stream.

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“We had been fortunate in the day, its incidents and our company; we were not less so in our guide. Parrish was a ‘character.’ He came early to that part of the country—though he is now at Charlevoix—and told us he had poled on the river for seventeen years, which we could well believe, for there was not a tree nor a snag, nor a ferny bank, nor a trout pool, but what seemed to him an old familiar friend. What a quaint forest flavor there was to all his stories; of how the Jordan was named by a good old Methodist, Amos Williams, who was one of the earliest settlers, and how he built a large bark canoe on the banks of the stream, and when he launched it called it the ‘Good Ship Zion;’ of the early

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settlers and their loneliness; of how these waters once swarmed with grayling, called by the natives 'river fish;' of the deer that came down the runways to drink, and with beautiful lifted head and frightened dark eyes are sometimes seen by excursionists coming suddenly round a curve; of wonderful catches of fish, and head-first tumbles of unlucky sportsmen into the icy pools. All this with homely simplicity, but brightened by a quick appreciation and a certain sense of the fitness of things.

"After about a mile of rowing, the low wet banks are left behind, the scene grows wilder, and tangled, unbroken forests extend to the very water's edge. The rush of the river now becomes stronger, and, looking down through its crystal clearness, you see the golden-sanded shallows, the black logs, the swaying velvety-green moss fit for a Naiad's bower, and the deep pools in which a silver flash now and again shows where the trout are lying. Dipping over the side, we found the water so icy-cold that we could bear contact but a moment; and now we wished to drink of it, but found our guide had forgotten his cup. Just then we saw, under overhanging branches, an anchored boat, and a tent gleaming white through the trees. Pushing on shore to borrow a cup, we entered into conversation with the campers, who proved to be Southerners, flying from the summer heats and the yellow fever. The men were absent fishing, and a sun-burned little maiden, blowing soap bubbles, a woman cooking the dinner, and a grave dog, playing guardian, were the only occupants.

JORDAN RIVER.

"How we drank of the delicious water; how many times that day one of the party played Hebe, and filled up the nectar of the gods for my lady Venus and my lord Jupiter!

"After two miles of rowing, the current becomes so swift that the oars can no longer be used, and now begins the most delightful part of the trip. Parrish stands erect in the stern of the boat, spare and gray-haired, but sinewy and supple withal; in his hands he holds a long pole, tipped with iron, which he strikes now on the bottom, now against a log, still preserving his steady, unswayed attitude. Without a splash, without a jar, the boat moves

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up the rapids as if by magic. No sound breaks the deep stillness, save Nature's own—the clear call of an unseen bird, the cool splash and ripple of the stream, a king-fisher flapping heavily from bank to bank, little breaths of wind murmuring through the tops of the tall hemlocks and white cedars as if they were whispering about these strange intruders on their solitudes.

“Half reclining on the bottom of the boat, crushing out the fragrance from the hemlock boughs strewn beneath you, you see, as you round each curve, fresher, wilder beauties opening on either hand. Sometimes the mighty hemlocks almost meet above your head, sometimes your path seems utterly choked up with water-logged timber and uprooted trees, till you glide suddenly through some narrow channel; often you bend low to pass under a squirrel bridge—a tall cedar fallen from bank to bank.

“The prevailing tints of these woods is dark, but it serves as a strong background for the brighter colors. Vivid green moss is everywhere, and out of it grows all manner of plummy grasses and wandering vines. The golden rod is just beginning to enrich the wilderness with its prodigal wealth; and here and there that torch of the woods—the cardinal flower—burns its red flame to light its shadowy nook. Many delicate, and to us, strange varieties of fern dipped their long fronds in the water on the skirts of the forest, like fringe upon a petticoat, as the merry Rosalind hath it.

“We had now nearly reached our destination, for though it is possible to ascend the stream for thirteen miles, it is not possible to do so in one day, and we were to content ourselves with a six-mile trip. In that short distance the river rises a hundred feet; thirty feet in this last mile.” On reaching our landing place, we walked for a quarter of a mile on a beautiful wood path, and suddenly came out into a clearing, in the midst of which is the well-known Webster's, a large log tavern, where we found a comfortable resting place and a good dinner. After an hour's rest and a ramble in the woods, we returned to the boat, and were soon shooting down the current; indeed, so rapid was our course, that we made frequent stops, loth to lose the charm of that wild beauty. Yet, in truth, we can never lose it. To the

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kind thought that planned that day's excursion, we owe a whole gallery full of pictures that will have the advantage of never being dimmed by time.

"We reached the steamer just in time to go aboard, and after a quiet ride over the lake, the sunset and our party reached Charlevoix together, both fiery red in the face from a long day upon the water. What the sportsman finds in the Jordan I do not know. We found in it wonderful beauty, for we sought those woods simply as the outlawed duke and his forest rangers sought the wilds of Aiden—to fleet the time carelessly, as they did in the golden world."

PETOSKEY

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PETOSKEY.

Petoskey is situated on the south side and near the head of Little Traverse Bay. It is built on the bluffs about 50 feet above the water. A more romantic location could scarcely be imagined. Chas. Hallock, Esq., thus speaks of it:

"If we are out in a boat on the bay and look in toward the land, we perceive that Petoskey occupies a series of picturesque undulations that spread out on either hand, and rises to the rear in the form of an amphitheatre. A lofty limestone cliff flanks the town on the west. Its top is crowned with trees, among which are discovered the tents of many vacation tourists who are 'camping out.' Behind them rises an overtopping eminence, dotted with pretentious villas of wealthy residents. From the verge of this cliff the outlook is superb. Across, five miles distant, is the ridge of hills that line the opposite side of the Little Traverse Bay. These sweep round in a symmetrical curve to the head of the bay two miles to the right, and then follow the hither shore until they rise and terminate in the cliff on which we stand.

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"All along in that direction, as far as sight can reach, we can trace the white line of the pebbly shore limned against the green of the hills; and then from the base of our cliff in a sweep of two miles or more to the left in the form of a crescent, ending in a wooded point. Tree-covered hills slope gently back and upward from the beach, and pretty cottages peep out from among their branches. The principal part of the town lies in the bowl of the amphitheatre, from which a practicable road leads through a ravine to the long pier which projects from the hollow of the crescent into the bay. This pier gives additional character and life to the scenery."

Petoskey has a water front of about 1 ½ miles, and extends inland about the same distance. The accompanying bird's eye view will give the reader a very correct idea of the lay of the city.

Petoskey is of comparatively recent date. The locomotive engine, that vanguard of civilization, first pierced this almost interminable northern wilderness in 1874. It was not until just before midnight of the last day of that year that the first through train of cars reached the site whereon Petoskey now stands. At that time the surrounding country was a wilderness, but nine years have wrought a wonderful transformation. The village now numbers over 2,500 souls, and is rapidly assuming city airs. It is surrounded by a thriving and populous farming community. The transition from brush heaps, stumps and log houses, to graded streets, broad walks, fine stores and dwellings, schools and churches, palatial hotels, and a system of water works which a metropolitan city might well be proud of, has been magical indeed.

IGNATIUS PETOSKEY.

Petoskey is indebted to an aged Indian chieftain, who still resides within her borders, for her name. We quote the following from a historical sketch written by a resident of the village:

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In the year 1787, ninety-five years ago, a chief of the Chippewas, Nee-i-too-shing (the Early Dawn), with others of his tribe, went down the lake shore into the south country hunting and trapping, as was their custom. On their return, well-laden with skins and game, they camped at Little Creek near the mouth of the Manistee River, where the city of Manistee now stands. Here was born the 'patron saint' of the pretty village whose story we are about to relate. Nee-i-too-shing put back the deer-skin door of his rude lodge and looked up at the morning sky. Bright shafts of sunlight shot up like streaks of flame lighting the eastern woods. Just then the first cry of his new-born child came to his ear, and he named him Neyas Pe-to-se-ga, which, translated, is 'The Rising Sun.' It was very fitting that the heir of "Early Dawn" should thus be titled. The home of the Chippewa braves of whom I write was the region about Little Traverse Bay. The lodge of Nee-i-too-shing was about seven miles north and west of the present village of Harbor Springs.

When Pe-to-se-ga was twenty-two years old, he took for his wife the daughter of a near neighbor, Keway-ka-ba-wi-kwa. They planted an apple orchard, the remains of which still stretch their gnarled branches above the sward near the populous Indian village, L'arbor Croche. (The Crooked Tree.)

'And from their planting ground was borne The treasure of the golden corn.'

Time was when the region about the bay could muster 4,000 warriors. Tread lightly, O, tourist, speak reverently; the very soil beneath your feet is rich with their dust.

'The Heaven hath angels watching round The lowliest Indian's forest mound, And they have made it holy ground.'

The missionaries persuaded the chief that a part of his name—Neyas—was an abbreviation of Ignatius, the name of their great saint Loyola. Thus it became Ignatius Pe-to-se-ga.

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When the Government decided to try the experiment of schooling some of the brightest Indian children, Pe-to-se-ga sent his two eldest sons to a school in northern Ohio. It was a Protestant school and the priest objected, and finally declared he must bring the children home or he would be excommunicated. His wife, womanlike, sided with the priest, and Pe-to-se-ga yielded, but so impatient did he become of such arbitrary rule he left the spot where he had spent 43 years of his married life, and moved, with his family, across

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the bay and settled on the south shore, upon land now comprised within the limits of the village. He and his sons owned nearly all of what is now the village of Petoskey. But the trouble did not cease. Protestant mission services were held within reach, and Pe-to-se-ga attended with his children. Mrs. Pe-to-se-ga would none of it, so she left her husband and went with his brother to her own relatives on the north side of the bay.

The chief took another wife. Several years passed but the mother love in the dusky breast overbore all other considerations, and Mrs. Pe-to-se-ga came back to her family, and the woman who had usurped her place was dowered and sent forth. They had fourteen children, of whom eight sons and two daughters are still living.

Andrew Porter, a Pennsylvanian, was the first white man to invade the grounds of the Chippewas in this portion of the territory of Michigan, as a settler. What is now known as the old mission farm was his home. He seemed to love the wilds as well as the Indians themselves, and with the coming of civilization he abandoned his place—not, however, until he had held various offices of importance.

But other eyes looked over this great heritage of forest and stream, and saw in it superlative beauty and prospective wealth. The locomotive engine, that vanguard of civilization, pierced the interminable wilderness and stopped upon the shore of Little Traverse Bay. The first through train arrived a little before midnight, December 31st, 1874, thus fulfilling the contract for the year. Just subtract that date from 1882 and you have the age of our heroine. Corrupt the musical, ancestral Pe-to-se-ga into the glib, unhandsome “Petoskey,” and you have her name. We wish a compromise between the old and the new, could yet be effected with Petosega as the result. We don't like that Russianized, Yankeeized ending. She has no reason to be ashamed of her pedigree, for does not our brief narrative betray sterling traits of character in the chief for whom she was christened? Should you choose to stroll some afternoon through the old council grounds, beyond Bear River, and climb the bluff to his neat cottage (the old cabin on the shore was torn down last year) and find him in his grand parlor, you would be struck with his intelligent countenance

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and dignified demeanor, though you know of his conversational powers only through an interpreter.”

If the tourist has any poetry in his soul, or any appreciation of the beautiful in his mental make-up, he will be driven into rhapsodies by what he sees at Petoskey. A lady tourist from Ohio wrote to her home paper as follows:

“The sunsets on the bay are enough to throw an artist's soul into ecstasy. Come with me. Yonder is the Gazelle, neat as a daisy, just rounding North Point, coming in from Mackinac. The ferries are steaming over from Little Traverse, courtesying as they come. The Grand Rapids, a swift propeller from Traverse City, is already in harbor. Tall-masted schooners are outlined against the glowing sky, and some laden ships of the fleet come in to cast anchor for the night. Canoes and pleasure yachts, with their singing, chatting crews, are on every side. Let us join these and row out midway, for a birds-eye view of the lovely scene. Sweep with your glance the circle of the hills, and it is one continuous gallery of beautiful pictures. The white line of pebbly beach, the green slope and chalky bluff, then terrace above terrace—village, farm and forest, until the outlying line of sentinel trees are crowned with the reflective pink and gold of the western world. Nowhere have I seen such responsive skies. Lakes Huron and Michigan rarely fail to bid each other good night and good morning. Over there, to the north, are dim wreaths of smoke, rising cloudward. The practical observer will tell you it is from burning brush in a clearing, but I know it is a council fire lighted by invisible hands, and the spirits of departed braves people the shadows, hidden from unanointed eyes. On bluff and pier, and bridge and veranda, are gay groups, come out to see the sunset pictures. South of us, near the beach, amid the evergreens of the old “council grounds,” are the tents of the Richmond Guards. Their silk flags bow gently, and their band discourses most exquisite music. Behind them, the same wooded terraces, broken by the fertile slopes of Old Mission and other farms. Now turn the boat and look to the west—the wide watery, luminous west. See sapphire, and flame, and pearl, and blue, and amethyst—one dazzling, iridescent arch up to the deep blue of the zenith. Acres of golden refulgence span the horizon, and tinge the forests on either

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side. Our oars break liquid rubies wherever they strike. The colors change, the shadows deepen, and early lights begin to twinkle out from the villages across the bay. The sun is a ball of fire dropping into the wave, and one brave boat with a single snowy sail goes out in the path of glory as if it might ride—

“Over the sunset bar Right into Heaven.”

The healthfulness of Petoskey is unexcelled. No watering place or summer resort on the continent can boast of purer air, fresher breezes, or better whitefish, than Petoskey. The facilities for recreation are also good. The woods abound with game and the rivers and lakes are full of fish. Bear River, which enters into Little Traverse Bay near Petoskey, is a wonderful stream, furnishing one of the finest water powers in the world. Bear Lake, its source, is twelve miles long and one mile wide, and is 100 feet above the level of the bay. The rowing and sailing on the bay are fine, except when the weather is stormy. The numerous trips that may be taken to surrounding points by rail or boat are novel in the extreme to those unused to them.

The climate of Petoskey is a sovereign one for bilious diseases, hay fever, etc., etc. The Western Hay Fever Association has its headquarters at Petoskey, and something of the real veneration which the thousands who have been relieved from this loathsome disease by a visit to Petoskey have for this region of country may be learned from the following parody on hay fever, written by a member of this association and read at one of its meetings:

METHODIST CAMP GROUNDS—BAY VIEW.

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The August heat was rising fast As from his home a pilgrim passed, Who waved at parting twice and thrice A kerchief wrought in strange device: “Petoskey.”

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His eyes were dim; his nose below Was burnished red, and full of woe. A quick involuntary wheeze Condensed his watchword to a sneeze: "Petoskey."

His smarting eyes with loving light Dwelt on his home, a pleasant sight; Then as he faced the cool, clear north Again that mystic word broke forth: "Petoskey."

"O, stay!" his weeping wife had said, "And let me soothe your fevered head." A scalding tear ran down his nose, And hoarse and faint his answer rose: "Petoskey."

"O, stay!" his grandma said, "with me, And take a cup of ginger tea; You have a dreadful cold, I'm sure." But still he gasped the only cure: "Petoskey."

"Beware the forest's tangled snares! Beware the wildcats, wolves and bears!" As thro' the dark the headlight glowed A voice replied, far down the road: "Petoskey."

And now his eyes are good as new; His nose has gained its normal hue; He joins his brethren in a cheer; They shout their watchword far and near: "Petoskey."

The hotel accommodations are excellent. The Arlington, favorably situated on the beach with a good view of the bay, accommodates 300 guests. Rates \$2.50 to \$3.00, according to location. The building is of frame, with all modern conveniences and a good service. The Cushman House accommodates 150 guests, \$2 per day. The Occidental can provide for 80, rate \$2 per day. The Clifton House, situated convenient to railway depot, is a comfortable travelers' home. Mr. Rowan, the proprietor, is well acquainted with the Traverse Region, and is able and willing to supply information as well as the wants of the inner man. L. W. Cole's, the druggist, is headquarters for sportsmen. Being well posted on fishing grounds, he may be a friend in need, especially if you have experienced the hard luck of returning empty handed, and, to save your laurels, purchased from some lucky one the string of beautiful fish exhibited as your catch. A single horse and carriage can be had for \$2 and \$3 per day; double rigs \$3 and \$4 per day, with drivers. Team, with fishing

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rigs, \$4 per day. J. E. Judd, photographer, is a good artist, and gives first-class work at astonishingly low rates.

SPEAKER'S STAND, BAY VIEW.

Bay View.

Only a little distance from Petoskey is the far-famed Bay View—the Ocean Grove and Martha's Vineyard of the north combined in one. Bay View is very emphatically Methodistic in its origin, history and purposes. A company of Michigan Methodists a few years since made a thorough examination of a large number of places, with a view of locating a State camp-ground and summer residence, and finally decided upon this location as the most desirable. An association was formed, to which the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company donated between 400 and 500 acres of land, on condition that a given amount of money should be expended in the way of improvements within a given length of time. The relation has proved to be very fortunate, and the twofold purpose had in view is being fully realized. Though but seven years have passed since the location of the grounds, Bay View has already become immensely popular. Large

Specimens, Curiosities, FISHING TACKLE, —AND— General Merchandise, —AT— MEAD'S News Depot, Free Museum —AND— VARIETY STORE , MARQUETTE, MICH.

CLIFTON HOUSE

J. A. C. ROWAN, Prop.

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Petoskey, - Mich .

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Grand Central HOTEL . Cheboygan, - Michigan.

THE LEADING HOUSE OF THE TOWN.

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Union House

The Largest and Best Appointed Hotel in the City.

Five Minutes Walk from the Depot and Transfer Dock.

EDMOND MASSY, Propr . ST. IGNACE, MICH.

RATES, \$2.00 PER DAY.

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numbers from the west and south annually avail themselves of the privileges it affords. The association now numbers over 300 members and is increasing every year. Nothing but a good moral character is required as a test of membership, and the membership fee, which is \$10. Each member is entitled to select and hold by lease, two lots on the ground, the annual rent for which is \$5 per lot. Special accommodations in traveling to and from Bay View are given to the members and their families by presentation of certificate from the secretary by nearly all the railroads of the state, while to the public round trip tickets have thus far been sold at one fare during the season of the camp meetings.

Bay View is beautifully located. The land rises from the bay in natural terraces, which afford delightful sites for residences. More than half the land has already been platted into lots, and over 250 lots have already been leased. On about half of these cottages have been built.

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The Bay View hotel and auditorium and a large number of cottages are supplied with water through pipes from a cold and never-failing spring that issues from a hill side 60 or 70 feet above the platted grounds. This spring is called Pigsaw spring, and is of inestimable value to the encampment.

Many points combine to make Bay View one of the most attractive summer resorts in the northwest. The bay itself is a gem of beauty, the grounds are delightful, the air is pure, the climate is healthful, the forests are grand, and the water is excellent. The place is easy of access. There is a depot and dock on the grounds, with daily boats and trains. The society is good. Rents and other expenses are low.

The following are the officers and committees for the present year:

Officers .— *President* , Rev. D. F. Barnes, Coldwater, Mich.; *Treasurer* , David Preston, Esq., Detroit, Mich.; *Secretary* , Rev. S. Reed, Owosso, Mich.

Trustees .—David Preston, Esq., J. C. More, Esq., Watson Snyder, Esq., Rev. D. F. Barnes, Rev. W. H. Brockway, Rev. A. P. Moors, Rev. W. H. Shier, Rev. S. Reed, Rev. R. B. Pope.

Committee on Arrangements and Worship .—A. P. Moors, W. J. Aldrich, R. B. Pope.

On Claims and Accounts .—W. H. Shier, W. Snyder, J. C. More.

On Ways and Means .—D. Preston, W. H. Brockway, J. W. Moon.

On Titles and Ornamentation .—J. C. More, D. F. Barnes.

On Health and Order .—W. H. Brockway, W. Snyder, C. H. Stowell, M. D.

On Transportation .—S. Reed, D. F. Barnes, O. R. Wilmarth.

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On Hotel .—J. C. More, W. H. Shier, L. R. Damon.

On Sidewalks .—W. Snyder. L. L. Farnsworth, R. R. Pealer.

The public meetings to be held on the grounds during the coming summer will be as follows:

Sunday School Assembly, July 24 to 29; Temperance Days, July 30 to 31; Camp Meeting, July 31 to August 6; Missionary Sunday, August 12.

The by-laws of the association, and any other needed information, will be cheerfully furnished on application to the secretary, Rev. S. Reed, Owosso, Mich.

HARBOR SPRINGS.

On the north side of Little Traverse Bay, about four miles distant from Petoskey and Bay View, is the curious little village of Harbor Springs, formerly Little Traverse. Harbor Springs is the county seat of Emmet county. It is located on a beautiful bay formed by Harbor Point, a narrow peninsula, projecting into the bay and enclosing a surface of a mile in length and a half mile in width. It is the small bay that gives the place its Indian name of We-que-ton-sing, a name since appropriated by one of the neighboring resorts.

The harbor shore is a pebbly beach, washed by waters of such crystal purity that fish and other objects are plainly visible upon the bottom at a depth of from thirty to fifty feet. All along the water's edge are large springs. from which gush streams of water as clear as air, and only twelve or fourteen degrees above the freezing point. Had the Spanish explorer who searched the wilderness of Florida for the mythical fountain of perpetual youth turned his attention in this direction, his search would not have been entirely in vain. The health-renewing properties of these waters are almost marvelous. Many visitors to this locality ascribe their rapid improvement in health and strength as much to the purity of these waters as to the well-known bracing and exhilarating effects of the atmosphere.

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The land rises from the water some ten or fifteen feet, and is then almost perfectly level, thus making an unrivaled location for the business portion of the town. Back of this flat, parallel to and at a distance of from fifty to sixty rods from the beach, rises an abrupt bluff, seventy-five or a hundred feet in height. This is followed by a second plateau, diversified by a succession of terraces, affording fine building sites for residences. A small trout brook, starting from springs at the foot of the bluff, winds its way across the lower flat and flows into the harbor.

Harbor Springs is so situated that the raw winds are excluded by the hills, and the warm land breeze tempered by passing over several miles of water. This accounts for

THE AVERY HOUSE MT. CLEMENS, MICH. P. B. BRADT, Proprietor.

2 Rooms and Board [from] \$10 [to \$20] per Week, according to Location of Rooms.

The Avery House, under the new management, has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished, and is now able to accommodate Four Hundred Guests with all the comforts of a home. The house has all the Modern Improvements, such as Gas, Electric Bells, and Steam, in every room. Is connected with the newly built and newly furnished Bath House of the Mount Clemens Mineral Spring Co. by a hallway that is kept at same temperature as hotel, thus preventing the patient taking a chill after leaving the bath.

THE MOUNT CLEMENS MINERAL SPRINGS Surpasses all others on this Continent in the Treatment of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Blood and Skin Diseases, Female Disorders, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs. Thousands of Syphilitics have been restored here who had abandoned all other hope. For Nervous Debility, Insomnolency, Alcoholism, Blood Poisoning, and Lead or Mercurial Poisoning, the Baths are unexcelled.

FROM THESE WATERS ARE PREPARED THE Mount Clemens Sulpho-Mineral Soap ,
For Skin Diseases, Piles, etc.

Mount Clemens Sprudel Water , An Effervescing Aperient and Diuretic, Useful in Kidney
Disease. —AND THE— Mount Clemens Catarrh Cure . —SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND
OTHER INFORMATION TO— Mount Clemens Mineral Springs Co., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

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the fact that the mercury invariably indicates greater regularity here than at any point in the
vicinity where observations have ever been made.

The authentic as well as the legendary history of the place is full of interest. Pieces of
ancient crockery have been found here, indicating that it was once a stopping place
frequented by the extinct race of Mound Builders, on their journeys from Mexico to the
Lake Superior mines. For ages it has been a camping ground for the Indians, for whom it
was well situated, its harbor being secure and abounding in fish. At the time of Marquette,
the principal village of the Ottawas was L'Arbre Croche. It is said that they were finally
induced to leave that place and establish themselves at Harbor Springs by the advice of a
Catholic priest, who may have seen, with prophetic eye, the future

TENTING OUT AT HARBOR SPRINGS.

importance of the place. It was something like seventy or eighty years ago that a rude
church was erected, and used as a place of worship for a number of years, until the
present structure took its place. Gradually the bark lodges and wigwams gave place to
substantial cabins, and savage barbarism to a fair degree of civilization and enlightenment.
For many years this was a central point for the payment of annuities, and was a trading
post only exceeded in importance by Mackinac.

The march of civilization has not yet effaced the marks of its occupancy by the
Indians. There are many Indian residents left, the oldest of whom retain all the marked

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characteristics of their race. Here and there are dilapidated block houses, roofed with bark and fenced with palisades. Many of the original feasts and ceremonies of the tribe are still observed. There are many curious legends concerning the place, one of the most weird of which relates to Devil's Pond, an innocent looking pool near the portage of Harbor Point, where the Indians solemnly believe the Bad Spirit dwelt until frightened away by the noise of the white man's saw-mill.

We clip the following from the January number of the Continent:

There is an antiquated Catholic church at Harbor Springs which strangers always visit. If the Belgian priest who ministers there in sacred things should happen to be absent, go to Margaret Boyd at her house, a few rods distant. She will unlock the church for your inspection, give you the history of the mission, and recite the weird Indian legends with which the lovely harbor is fraught.

"Aunt Margaret," as she is familiarly called, is a woman with a history. She is an Ottawa Indian, born at Little Traverse nearly seventy years ago; she looks ten years younger. She claims to be the daughter of a right royal line of Ottawa chiefs, and her patrician origin is evinced by the carriage of her head, the flash of her eye, and the beautiful smallness of her hands and feet. When she was nine years old the missionaries took her from her wild northern home to Cincinnati, and placed her in a convent school, where she remained five years. She is fairly well educated, has read a good deal, and speaks English perfectly. Her influence over the Indians of the district is almost unbounded; and her work for the church, in the way of making translations of its books into the Ottawa language, has been very important. Her sympathies are entirely with her people. Their degradation humiliates her; while over the wrongs they continue to suffer at the white man's hands, she is full of indignation. In the autumn of 1876 she made a journey to Washington in the interest of a number of Indian families who had purchased a tract of government land in Cheboygan, and had failed to receive their deeds. She had an interview with the President, who, she says, listened to her with the utmost courtesy, and assured her that everything should be

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made right. After their business talk was concluded. President Grant took her on his arm, and conducting her into another apartment, introducing her to his wife and

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several other ladies, stumbling a little over her long Indian name, which we will not attempt to reproduce in English letters.

The church at Harbor Springs was founded by Pere Jacques Marquette, a little more than two hundred years ago. During the wars of the succeeding years the Indians were scattered, and the mission abandoned. In 1815 French missionaries again erected the cross at the old stations along the coast, and called the red men together for worship. About that time a church of hewn logs was built near the harbor; in time it became unfit for use, and forty years ago the present frame structure was erected on the site of the old one.

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There is an intelligent “aborigine” at Harbor Springs, named Black Bird, who has managed to pick up a knowledge of reading, writing, and local politics. He was postmaster there for fourteen years. During the last administration, the “rotation,” or some other political wave, reached the bluff, and Black Bird was displaced. He is said to be wealthy; but about five years ago he learned a lesson

MARGARET BOYD AND SON.

of the white man's perfidy that has made him a melancholy Indian ever since. A man, whom we will call Tom Talbot, opened a saloon in Petoskey. It was not a bad sort of saloon, as saloons go; but a worthy missionary on the south side opposed it on general principles, and sought to put it down. Major—, the prosecuting attorney of the district, was a friend of the missionary's family, particularly of a pair of bright young lady daughters, and was easily persuaded to assist the Rev. P., who was a justice of the peace, in ousting Tom Talbot. Between them they served warrant after warrant on the poor saloon-keeper till life became a burden to him. Now it so happened that the Major was engaged in the manufacture and sale of cigars in Petoskey, and Tom took it into his head to look a little into his methods of doing business. There was an old Indian away down on the Charlevoix trail who kept a “store,” and sold a good many of the Major's cigars. Talbot found out that the Major was letting him have stock at a slight reduction if he would return the boxes with the stamps uncanceled. The ignorant savage gladly complied, and knew of several other red brothers in the interior who did likewise. Armed with these facts, Talbot came down sure and sudden on the Major; he was arrested at midnight and taken to Grand Rapids, where, after proper examination, he was lodged in jail to await trial. Things looked cloudy, and he began to plan for his liberty. He sent for Black Bird, and asked him to sign his bond for five thousand dollars. He was under obligations to the accomplished Major in connection with his last appointment, and the Indian never forgets. He signed the bond, and the Major was released from custody, to appear at the next sitting of the United States Court. He did not appear. By the time Black Bird had reached Harbor Springs, the Major had reached Detroit; the next day he was in Canada, where he has since remained. Black

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Bird is watching for him all along the border. If you want to see a war-dance, just ask him if he has heard from the Major. The look which his grim visage assumes at the mention of that name is simply fiendish. It is generally believed around the bay that Black Bird would go farther for the privilege of taking the Major's scalp, than to get his money back with interest.

The accommodation for visitors at Harbor Springs have been greatly increased, and will no doubt be fully adequate to the wants of all who may visit this delightful resort. The village is connected with the outer world by a telegraph and railroad.

WE-QUE-TON-SING.

We-que-ton-sing is a beautiful resort, belonging to an association of Presbyterians organized in 1878, and is located on the north hill of Little Traverse Bay one mile east of Harbor Springs.

The grounds, consisting of eighty acres, were formally opened to the public July 17, 1878, when Hon. Schuyler Colfax delivered his famous address on Abraham Lincoln.

The object of the association is to improve and make attractive its grounds, for the use of its members and their guests who wish a pleasant, healthful and inexpensive place to spend the summer months.

The resort takes its name from that given by the Indians to the small bay upon which the village of Harbor Springs is located. The new association starts out with a capital stock of \$5,000, with power to increase to \$10,000. The stock, which has been 5

Park Hotel and Magnetic Mineral Springs, ST. LOUIS, MICHIGAN. DRS. COMBS & ANDREWS, Proprietors A pamphlet descriptive of the Spring's accommodations, etc., mailed free on application.

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This Hotel is now run in connection with the MAGNETIC SPRINGS, and is open the year round for the traveling public and those seeking health at the springs. The Magnetic Water is a certain specific in Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Calculus or Stone in the Bladder, Inflammation of Neck of Bladder, and KIDNEY DISEASES.

Also Paralysis, Rheumatism, Female Diseases, Loco-Motor-Ataxia, Diseases of the Liver, Stomach, or Bowels, etc. For trial, a five-gallon tin can of Magnetic Water will be delivered at the depot or express office in St. Louis for shipment to any address, on receipt of \$1.25 (the cost of can and packing).

Water per Barrel, \$5.00.

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readily taken, is divided into shares of \$25 each, and no person is permitted to take less than one, nor more than eight shares. Four shares entitle a person to one lot, and eight shares to two lots, free from future assessments.

The financial condition of the new association is quite flattering; its grounds, hotel, and other property are free from debt, and it has \$3,500 to place in its treasury whenever called for. Its object is to more fully carry out the plans of the old association. It is of a private character, its stock being sold only to such persons as are approved of by its Board of Directors, and it can be transferred only with their consent.

The officers of the association are:

L. H. Trask, Esq., President, Kalamazoo. H. H. Pope, Esq., Sec'y, Allegan, Mich. Directors—W. O. Hughart, Esq., Grand Rapids, Mich.; H. H. Northrop, Esq.; R. Montgomery, Esq., St. Joseph, Mich.; Rev. John Redpath, Boyne Falls, Mich.; H. M. Morey, Esq.

For copy of by-laws and other information concerning this association, address the secretary.

HARBOR POINT.

Harbor Point is on the opposite side of Harbor Springs from We-que-ton-sing. It adjoins the village of Harbor Springs, and comprises some fifty acres, jutting out into the bay for a mile, being sixty rods in width at the base, and narrowing gradually to a few rods in width at the apex in the bay. The land is high and rolling. and is covered with a fine growth of beautiful young trees, forming a park which, for natural beauty, is rarely excelled. On either side, the beach is covered with clean white sand, and gently slopes to the water's edge. On one side the water is quiet, and for many feet from the shore is shallow, thus affording excellent facilities for boating and still bathing. On the other side a beautiful surf is almost incessantly rolling, formed by a full sweep from the clear and sparkling waters of the lake as they roll into the bay, and here is surf bathing unsurpassed anywhere unless it be at some of the favorite ocean resorts.

Thus situated, the grounds of the Harbor Point Association afford a delightful water front of over two miles in extent, and being nearly surrounded by water, it is always cool and comfortable, and seems particularly adapted by nature for a summer resort.

During the brief time which has elapsed since the association was formed, extensive improvements have been made to their property. About one-half of the tract has been platted and laid out into circuitous walks and drives; a fine hotel has been erected, and several handsome cottages already adorn the grounds.

The capital stock of the association is \$10,000, the most of which has already been sold. The stock is sold only in shares of \$100, which entitles the owner to the use of a lot for a cottage, and board at the hotel at as near cost as may be deemed consistent by the Board of Directors.

About \$10,500 have been expended in improving the grounds and building cottages. This association is of a private character, its stock being sold only to such persons as

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are approved of by the Board, and transferred only with their consent, the design being to make the resort such that all the stockholders, with their families, may be gathered together into one circle, and surrounded with the sacredness and purity of home.

The officers of the association are:

B. F. Simons, President, Lansing; T. W. Westcott, Secretary, Lansing. Directors—S. D. Bingham, Lansing; John Robson, Lansing; W. P. Burhans, Ionia.

ON TO MACKINAW.

From the Little Traverse region the tourist may proceed to Mackinaw by either of three routes. The more novel of them is perhaps what is known as the Inland Route. Between Petoskey, on Little Traverse Bay, and Cheboygan, which is located about 20 miles south and east from the Straits of Mackinaw, there is a wonderful chain of navigable lakes and rivers. The tourist should not fail to take this trip at some time during his stay in the north. Starting out from Petoskey in the morning you proceed by rail a distance of about five miles to Conway Springs, which is little more than a board landing at the head of Crooked Lake. This lake is about five miles in length. It is famous for its bass fishing and the numerous delightful localities for camping places along its shores. The cut on page 69 will give the reader a very clear idea of kind and size of fishes that inhabit the waters in this lake so numerous. A sportsman writes as follows with reference to this lake and its surroundings:

"I cannot begin to do this lovely lakelet justice; suffice it to say that we found it beautifully located in the forest primeval, with only a patch of new clearing upon the banks, and one small house at its foot—a very gem in a silver setting.

"Fastening our boat to the limb of a fallen tree, we proceeded to catch a supply of minnows. After which—having rigged lines ready for business before leaving shore—we thought it time to see if any bass were around. I put on a minnow, made a cast, and the

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bait had scarce got out of sight ere it was taken with a rush. Four casts succeeded, and in rapid succession, four fine bass came out to interview me. After securing eleven from that tree top, we unhitched and paddled to another part of the lake, taking them, fish where we might. Right there we camped a fortnight, making our camp

E. F. WEBSTER JAS. ROBB. JAS. MEATHE.

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Ranges.

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WORK.

71 and 73 SHELBY STREET, DETROIT, MICH.

ESTIMATES GIVEN ON ALL WORK.

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BLACK BASS.

as comfortable as could be and enjoying one constant dream of delight. Fifty rods from camp we could catch all the minnows we wanted—enticing them by means of some bait placed in a landing net, and turning to the other side of the boat and casting into deeper water, capture bass in the greatest profusion. They were so thick that we caught all needed in an hour a day, and even then returned to the water all fish weighing less than two and a half pounds. We had grand sport, for the black bass is really a game fish. We also enticed from their native element several pickerel, which averaged eight pounds each.

“Around this lake we observed a number of American eagles circling, and, one day from my perch in the top of a tree, I shot one of the glorious birds of freedom. I hurried to the boat with my prize, but had hardly started when another came whirling in the air above, and seizing my gun I let fly the No. 8's, and by all that's holy, fetched him to the ground. Whew! two American eagles in five minutes!!! How big we felt! I've chased the antelope over the plains and shot them with my Winchester rifle; stalked deer and elk in the mountain parks of Colorado, and hunted buffalo on the vast prairies of Kansas, but I do not think I ever felt so exhilarated as then. The next morning my companions declared I was muttering in my sleep ‘American eagles!—one flying!—No. 8's!’ etc.

“At the end of the fortnight we struck tents and departed silently but happy. The time had passed like a dream of blissful contentment—aye, a summer night's dream. Think of this. ye who fish for suckers and catfish in the swamp streams of Indiana, and in the roily waters of the Kankakee—the experience of one who has cast his line in the sunny South, in the streams of the far West, and in our own beautiful Michigan, reads like a very fairy tale.

“No flies to bother you as up in Canada—no 'skeeters nor any no—see'ems—nothing to mar the pleasures—no hot, stifling nights—no clammy dews—no dark miasma creeping into the system—but rest—sweet sleep at night and a dreamy existence by day.

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“What wonder, then, that the fisherman who has visited Northern Michigan loves to dream of the halcyon time, and again looks forward to the lovely June days when the trout riseth to the fly on the waters, and the worm squirmeth in anticipation of the hungry fish that lieth waiting under some log for just such a juicy fellow; when the grayling striketh hard and sharp for your bait, and waiteth for the disciple of Izaak in the Sturgeon and Pigeon rivers; while in every running river—in every crystal lake—the gamey black bass jumpeth for whatever bait may be offered on the invitingly sharp hook—let it be frog, mouse, minnow, Dobson's hell-gramite, or any other thing.

“In a word, if you want to enjoy a good time, take your wife and some fishing tackle, and go North; and on my faith as a follower of the

INSURE IN THE TRAVELERS

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO., HARTFORD, CONN .

The OLDEST, LARGEST, STRONGEST ACCIDENT COMPANY ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT, AND THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

CHEAPEST OF SOUND LIFE COMPANIES.

PAID ITS POLICY-HOLDERS \$8,000,000.00 PAID ITS POLICY-HOLDERS

For Losses by Death and Disabling Injury.

JAMES G. BATTERSON, President. RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.

JOHN E. MORRIS, Assistant Secretary.

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IF YOU PROPOSE BUYING A WIND MILL, Get full information of the Champion Vaneless Self-Regulating Wind Mill .

If you want the agency for the best wind mill, investigate the merits of the Champion. Every mill fully warranted, and always gives satisfaction. Twenty years experience in the manufacture of pumps and wind mills. Send for Catalogue.

POWELL & DOUGLAS, WAUKEGAN, ILL .

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gentle Izaak Walton, you will come home younger and better for your trip, and unless very hard to please, will have found some very warm friends among the hospitable Michiganders.”

The staunch little steamer upon which you have embarked soon carries you safely across Crooked Lake and brings you to the head of Crooked River, which is the outlet of Crooked Lake. This river is seven miles in length and flows in a northeasterly direction. The scenery is picturesque. True to its name the river is very crooked. So much so that it is navigated with difficulty in some places.

Crooked River empties into Burt Lake, one of the prettiest lakes ever looked upon by the tourist. It is ten miles long by one wide, the length extending north and south. Crooked, Maple and Sturgeon Rivers, all large streams, pour their waters lavishly into this lake. Maple River is the outlet of Douglass Lake, which is two miles north of Burt Lake. All of these lakes and rivers are full of fish.

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Having crossed Burt Lake you enter Indian River, which is five miles in length. The country along this river is not the best in the world, but the scenery is beautiful.

Indian River empties into Mullet Lake, which is the largest lake of the series, being twelve miles long and from five to eight miles wide. Pigeon and Indian Rivers empty into this lake. Several good hotels are located at different points around it. This lake, too, is full of fish, and its shores abound in game.

The outlet of Mullet Lake is Cheboygan River, six miles in length. Three miles down, Black River, which is as large if not larger than the Cheboygan, empties into the Cheboygan. Black River is the outlet of Black Lake, which is about the size of Mullet Lake. From the junction of Black River with the Cheboygan the stream is much wider and deeper than before, and a continuation of mills of various kinds line its banks until you reach Cheboygan.

Cheboygan is a wide awake, go-a-head town of several thousand inhabitants, the county seat of Cheboygan county and the leading commercial city of this part of the State. Its saw mills are immense, turning out not less than 100,000,000 feet of lumber annually. The logs from which this lumber is cut are brought down from the interior through the chain of lakes and rivers just described. Large quantities of cedar posts and railroad ties and square timber are also cut in the section drained by these lakes and rivers, and shipped to outside markets. Cheboygan has the usual quota of hotels, banks, grocery and dry goods stores, etc., etc.,—not excepting saloons. The professions are well represented. There are several good churches, and a good public school. The location is admirable. The soil of the surrounding country is well adapted for agricultural purposes, and is in the hands of a hardy and enterprising class of farmers.

GRAYLING.

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Among the curious and valuable possessions of the town are her flowing wells. These wells are bored from twenty-five to seventy-five feet deep, when a pure cold vein of water is reached, which as soon as the

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G. & C. Merriam & Co., Pub'rs, Springfield, Mass.

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auger is taken out spouts from three to five feet above the ground. By being tubed the water will force itself much higher. These wells are conducive both to comfort and health.

The "Lock" in Cheboygan River, near the upper end of the town, will prove immensely interesting to the average tourist.

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A journey of only 18 miles across the Straits from Cheboygan completes the trip from Petoskey to Mackinaw by the inland route.

A second route from Petoskey to Mackinaw is by steamer up Lake Michigan and through the Straits. This is a most delightful journey in pleasant weather. As you pass out over Little Traverse Bay, memory is busy with the events of long ago, when the red men of the forest held undisputed possession of this entire region of country. Twelve miles north is Middle Village, located on the lake shore, and containing a few small houses and a mission church. Twelve miles north from Middle Village is Cross Village, located on the high table land overlooking a large and beautiful bay, and containing about 400 people, mostly Indians. The country surrounding it is unexcelled for agricultural purposes. No finer potatoes can be produced on the continent than grow in the sandy soil of this region. Fruit of all kinds is also abundant. The moment your boat touches the dock, if in season, squaws offer you wild berries at prices which astonish you.

The most noticeable feature of the town, so far as buildings are concerned, is the large convent built on an eminence just above the village. The aim of this is the education of the poor children of the surrounding country. We visited this institution about twelve years since, and were greatly interested in what we saw. The convent contains an immense auditorium, which is so arranged that the audience, made up mainly of the people of the village, the choir, which is in the gallery opposite the pulpit, the monks seated by themselves, and the nuns also seated by themselves, can each see the officiating priest, while neither can see the other. The building was so constructed that the nuns could do washing, cooking, etc., etc., without even coming in sight of the male portion of the establishment. Father Wycamp, who had charge of the enterprise, took great pleasure in showing our party through the building and over the premises. Among other places to which he conducted us was a small building a little distance from the main building, where he made it a rule to spend some time each day in meditation. A collection of human skulls and other similar relics had been gathered together in this building, while underneath the

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floor, in the center of the building, was an empty grave, which the reverend Father had dug with his own hands. The object of the grave was both remote and immediate. Remotely, it was designed by the reverend Father as his own final resting place; but immediately, it was intended, with the liberal collection of skulls and other human bones, to turn his meditations into the right channel.

Ten miles from Cross Village, near the western end of the Straits, is Waugohance lighthouse. This is a very important light. It is built on Waugohance shoal, and is some distance from land. About twelve years ago the foundation of this structure became insecure through the constant action of the waters, and the government expended a large sum of money in repairs. A coffer dam was constructed about the light and the water pumped out, leaving the shoal on which it stands dry. A circle of solid masonry was then built up around the light of sufficient strength to stand during all time to come, if any earthly structure can stand that long. The stones used were flat, and from six to ten feet across. These were laid in cement and bolted together with large iron bolts.

On some accounts the business of lighthouse keeping is desirable. It is not excessively hard work. The lighthouse keeper is not much troubled with disagreeable neighbors. He lives in absolute freedom from *miasmas*, *mosquitos*, *congestive fevers*, *intermittents*, *calomel*, *liver diseases*, *jaundice*, *cholera*, *cholera*, *dyspepsia* , BLUE DEVILS and DUNS.

Farther on you see the island of St. Helena, Gross Cut, Point La Barbe, etc., etc., to your left, and soon come to the narrowest part of the Straits. On your left is Point St. Ignace, on your right old Mackinaw—about four and one-half miles distant from each other. As you pass between these two points you almost instinctively ask yourself, “Will a bridge go over or a tunnel go under these waters, or will the ages yet to come always be satisfied to depend upon ferry boats.” These questions furnish ample scope for animated discussion.

A third route is by rail from Petoskey to old Mackinaw. This is a ride of only about two hours duration, and is comparatively devoid of interest to the tourist.

OLD MACKINAW, OR MACKINAW CITY,

As it is now called, is a point of great historic interest. In 1763 a fort containing a company of British soldiers and a small village of French and Indians were located here. It was here that one of the most barbarous Indian massacres, connected with Pontiac's war, took place. Under pretense of playing a game of ball to celebrate the king's

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birthday, several hundred Indians gathered about the fort. When the game reached the highest pitch of excitement, when hundreds of excited Indians were running hither and

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yonder in the wildest confusion, when the fears of the garrison and village were entirely disarmed, when several hundred squaws with murderous hatchets concealed under their blankets had been placed inside the garrison under the pretense of getting them out of the way of the game, the shrill Indian war hoop was raised and every Indian at once forgot the game in which he was engaged, rushed inside the garrison, seized the hatchet till then concealed for him by his squaw, and began a work of death and destruction which for ferocity and savage cruelty has rarely been equaled and never surpassed in the history of the world. Our space will not permit a full description of the bloody scenes of that eventful day. For this we must refer the reader to "Old and New Mackinac," a work published some ten years since, and containing a full history of this section of the country.

MAIN STREET, MACKINAC ISLAND.

MACKINAC ISLAND.

"As pretty as a picture," is the involuntary expression of the tourist as he looks upon Mackinac Island from the dock of his steamer as with stately majesty she bears him into the little harbor.

Mackinac Island has been a place of great interest as far back as authentic records reach. It received its name from the Indians. An old legend relates that a large number of people were assembled on Point St. Ignace, and, while intently gazing on the rising sun, during the great Manitou, or February moon, they beheld the Island suddenly rise up from the water, assuming its present name and form. From the point of observation it bore a fancied resemblance to the back of a huge turtle; hence they gave it the name Moc-che-ne-mock-e-nung, which means a great turtle. This name when put into a French dress, became Michilimackinac. From the island it passed to adjacent points. In some connections in the early history, the name is applied to the section as a whole; in others to the point north of the Straits; but more frequently to that south of the Straits, now known as Old Mackinaw. The term is now obsolete, except as applied to the county which lies immediately north of

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the Straits, in which the island is included. The island has now taken upon itself the name of Mackinac, pronounced Mackinaw; *ac* is the original French termination.

Father Marquette spent the winters of 1670–71 in this island while preparing to establish his mission at St. Ignace. He was, doubtless, the first white man to visit it,

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or, at least, to dwell upon it. The first permanent settlement on the island was in 1780, when the fort and town were removed to this point from old Mackinaw for greater security against the surrounding Indian tribes. Had the massacre of June 4, 1763, described above, never taken place, this island might still have been in the hands of natives. Contrary to the treaty of 1783, the English held possession of this island until 1795, when they were compelled to give it up.

The North American Fur Company, carried on by John Jacob Astor, of New York city, had its headquarters on this island. This country controlled the commercial interests of the entire Northwest for a long series of years.

The population of this island has always been, and still is, pretty badly mixed up. English, French, and Indian blood frequently flows in the veins of the same family. There are also many very excellent families who have come to the island at a comparatively recent date.

The town is a perfect curiosity. It is situated underneath the bluff, on the brow of which stands the fort. Main street extends for a distance of a mile or more around the beach, and is one of the finest drives in the world. Beyond the western extremity of the town is the site of the old distillery where, in 1812, the terrified inhabitants were gathered for safety, while Captain Roberts, with his savage allies, took possession of the fort and island. Near by is the old Indian burying ground, where still sleeps the mouldering dust of many a brave son of the forest. Shanty town is mainly occupied by fishermen (who are absent during most of the summer in the fishing grounds, which extend from Drummond's island, near Detroit, around the north shores of Lakes Huron and Michigan, to Green bay).

The Catholic church is near the eastern end of the town. The Mission Home is at the extreme eastern end of the town. This derives its name from the fact that the property

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once belonged to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and was occupied by them for mission purposes. Rev. W. M. Ferry, father of ex-senator Ferry, was at the head of the establishment.

For Mackinac, built upon the brow of the cliff, just above the town, contains a small company of United States troops. There are six brass pieces, and arms and accoutrements for a full company.

FORT HOLMES.

Half or three-quarters of a mile to the rear of Fort Mackinac, is Fort Holmes. This was built soon after the British captured the fort in 1812. Each citizen was compelled to give three days work towards its construction. When completed, it presented a very fine appearance. It was first called Fort George, but after the surrender of the island it was called Fort Holmes, in honor of the lamented Major Holmes, who fell in the engagement at Early's farm, near the north part of the island. For a full account of this battle we must refer the reader to "Old and New Mackinaw," which is for sale at several places on the island.

At a comparatively recent date the United States government has set apart a large portion of the island of Mackinac as a National Park. It is expected that a large sum of money will soon be expended for the improvement of this park.

The natural scenery of Mackinac island is unsurpassed. Nature seems to have exhausted herself in the clustered objects of interest which everywhere meet the eye. The lover of Nature may wander through the shaded glens and climb over the rugged rocks of this island for weeks, and even months, and never grow weary. Each day some new object of beauty and interest will attract his attention. As you approach the island it appears a perfect gem. A finer subject for an artist's pencil could not be found. In some places it rises almost perpendicularly from the water's edge to the height of one hundred and fifty feet, while in others the ascent is gradual. Parts of the island are covered with a small growth of hard-wood trees—beech, maple, iron-wood, birch, etc.,—while other parts abound in a rich

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variety of evergreens, among which spruce, arbor-vitæ, ground-pine, white-pine, balsam, and juniper predominate.

The geological aspects of the island are curious and interesting.

ARCH ROCK, MACKINAC ISLAND.

On the northeast corner of the island is Robertson's Folly. It is related that in the years of long ago one Capt. Robertson built a summer house upon this cliff where he was accustomed to make merry with his friends over the wineglass, but that at a subsequent date the cliff gave away, precipitating the summer house and its contents to the beach below, which circumstance gave rise to the name.

ARCH ROCK.

Is situated a little distance north from Robertson's Folly, and must be seen to be appreciated. We quote from "Old and New Mackinaw:"

"Words cannot fully describe it in all its grandeur. It is a magnificent natural arch, spanning a chasm of eighty or ninety feet in height, and forty or fifty feet in width. The summit of this rock is one hundred and forty-nine feet above the level of the lake. Its abutments are composed of calcareous rock, and the opening underneath the arch has been produced by the falling down of the great masses of rock now to be seen upon the beach below. A path to the right leads to the brink of the arch, whence the visitor, if sufficiently reckless, may pass to its summit, which is about three feet in width. Here we see twigs of cedar growing out of what appears to be solid rock, while in the rear and on either hand the lofty eminence is clothed with trees and shrubbery—maple, birch, poplar, cedar, and balsam—giving to the landscape richness and variety. Before us are the majestic waters of Lake Huron, dotted to the distance with islands. We may now descend through the great chasm, "arched by the hand of God," and at the base of the projecting angle of the main rock find a second arch less magnificent, but no less curious and wonderful. Passing under this,

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we soon reach the beach below, whence the view is particularly grand and imposing. The mighty arch seems suspended in mid-air above us, and as we gaze upon it, lost in wonder and 79 admiration, we exclaim with the Psalmist, "Lord, what is man that thou takest knowledge of him, or the son of man that thou makest account of him."

A half mile to the west of Arch Rock, not far from Fort Holmes, is the not less celebrated
SUGAR LOAF, MACKINAC ISLAND.

SUGAR LOAF ROCK.

Of this rock the author of "Old and New Mackinaw" says:

"This rock is about one hundred and fifty yards from the foot of the high ridge, upon the southeast extremity of which stands Fort Holmes. The plateau upon which it stands is about one hundred and fifty feet above the level of the lake, while the summit of the rock is two hundred and eighty-four feet above the lake, giving an elevation of one hundred and thirty-four feet to the rock itself. The composition of this rock is the same as that of Arch Rock. Its shape is conical, and from its crevices grow a few vines and cedars. It is cavernous, and somewhat crystalline, with its strata distorted in every conceivable direction. In the north side is an opening, sufficient in its dimensions to admit several individuals. Here one might shelter from the most violent storm. Within this opening, upon the smooth surfaces of the rock, may be found the autographs of hundreds of eager aspirants after immortality. As we take refuge in this rock, we are reminded of the Rock of Ages, and led to sing, with the poet,—

"Rock of Ages, cleft for me, Let me hide myself in thee."

As we approach this rock along the road, the effect is grand and imposing. The patriarch of the ages, it lifts its hoary head high up toward heaven, in utter defiance of the fury of

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the elements. The view is also very fine from the top of the ridge, whence, by its isolated position and bold form, it strikes the beholder with wonder and admiration.

The “curious” are ever eager to know by what freak of nature this monstrous boulder has been placed in its present position. Has it been thrust up through the crust of the earth, like a needle through a garment, by some internal volcanic action? or has it been separated from the adjacent ridge and disentombed from its ancient sepulchre by a system of gradual denudation carried on by nature through the successive ages of the world's history? Science tells us that the latter hypothesis is the true one. Foster and Whitney, in their geological report, mention the Arch and Sugar-loaf rocks “as particular examples of denuding action,” and state that this denuding action, producing such an opening (as in the Arch), with other attending phenomena, could only have operated while near the level of a large body of water like the great lake itself. This coincides with the views of Professor Winchell. Traces of water-action now seen on the vertical sides of these two rocks, two hundred feet above the level of the water, are precisely the same as those seen upon the rocks close by the water's edge. To all fond of natural curiosities, these two rocks alone possess attractions sufficient to justify a visit to the northern lakes.

Skull Rock.—Noted as the place where Alexander. Henry was secreted by the Chippewa Chief, Wawatam, after the horrid massacre of the British garrison at Old Mackinaw.

The British Landing.—So named from the fact that Captain Roberts, with his mixed command of English, French and Indians, here disembarked his forces to take the place in 1812.

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Scott's Cave.—This cave is underneath one of the huge rocks peculiar to Mackinac. While inside this rock-roofed cavern, a peculiar sensation takes possession of you, and you are reminded of the scene described in the sixth chapter of Revelation, where the kings of the earth and the great men hide themselves in the dens and in the rocks of the mountains,

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and say to the mountains and rocks, "Fall on us and hide us from the face of him that sitteth on the throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb: for the great day of his wrath is come: and who shall be able to stand?" In the vicinity of this cave are yet standing a few patriarchs of the forest, remnants of the heavy growth of timber which at an early day covered the island.

Early's Farm and the Devil's Kitchen are also points of interest, and the tourist should not fail to visit them.

LOVER'S LEAP.

This rock stands out boldly from the side of the cliff, and in appearance is similar to the Sugarloaf rock. There are other points on the island to which romantic visitors have applied this name; but tradition has bestowed the title upon this. William M. Johnson, Esq., formerly a resident of this village, gives us the following legend concerning it:

"The huge rock called the 'Lover's Leap' is situated about one mile west of the village of Mackinac. It is a high, perpendicular bluff, one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet in height, rising boldly from the shore of the lake. A solitary pine tree formerly stood upon its brow, which some vandal has cut down.

"Long before the pale faces profaned this island home of the genii, Me-che-ne-mock-e-nung-o-qua, a young Ojibway girl, just maturing into womanhood, often wandered there, and gazed from its dizzy heights, and witnessed the receding canoes of the large war parties of the combined bands of the Ojibwas and Ottawas speeding south, seeking for fame and scalps.

"It was there she often sat, mused, and hummed the songs Ge-niw-e-gwon loved. This spot was endeared to her, for it was there that she and Ge-niw-e-gwon first met and exchanged words of love, and found an affinity of soul existing between them. It was there that she often sat and sang the Ojibwa love song:

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“Mong-e-do-gwain, in-de-nain-dum, Mong-e-do-gwain, in-de-nain-dum, Wain-shung-ish-ween, neen-e-mo-shane, Wain-shung-ish-ween, neen-e-mo-shane, A-nee-wan-wan-san-bo-a-zode, A-nee-wan-wan-san-bo-a-zode.

“I give but one verse, which may be translated as follows:

“A loon. I thought, was looming, A loon, I thought, was looming, A loon, I thought was looming, Why ! it is he, my lover! Why ! it is he, my lover! His paddle in the waters gleaming, His paddle in the waters gleaming.’

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“Form this bluff she often watched and listened for the return of the war parties; for among them she knew was Ge-niw-e-gwon, his head decorated with war-eagle plumes, which none but a brave could sport. The west wind often wafted far in advance the shouts of victory and death, as they shouted and sang upon leaving Pe-quod-e-nong (Old Mackinaw), to make the traverse to the Spirit or Fairy Island.

“One season, when the war-party returned, she could not distinguish his familiar and loved warshout. Her spirit told her that he had gone to the spirit-land of the West. It was so; an enemy's arrow had pierced his breast, and after his body was placed leaning against a tree, his face fronting his enemies, he died; but ere he died he wished the mourning warriors to remember him to the sweet maid of his heart. Thus he died, far away from home and the friends he loved.

“Me-che-ne-mock-e-nung-o-qua's heart hushed its beatings, and all its warm emotions were chilled and dead. The moving, living spirit of her beloved Ge-niw-e-gwon, she witnessed continually beckoning her to follow him to the happy hunting-grounds of spirits in the west; he appeared to her in human shape, but was invisible to others of his tribe.

“One morning her body was found mangled at the foot of the bluff. The soul had thrown aside its covering of earth, and had gone to join the spirit of her beloved Ge-niw-e-gwon,

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to travel together to the land of spirits, realizing the glories and bliss of a future, eternal existence.”

Chimney Rock.—Some little distance farther on is “Chimney Rock,” which Professor Winchell denominates one of the most remarkable masses of rock in this or any other State.

ST. IGNACE.

About five miles northwest from Mackinac island lies the enterprising town of St. Ignace. This town is finely yet singularly located. It lies in a sort of semi-circle around the head of East Moran Bay. At the extreme north end of the town is the immense establishment of the Mackinaw Lumber Company, while at the extreme south end is the no less immense establishment of the Martel Furnace Company. Lumber, shingles, lath, etc., etc., are manufactured on an extensive scale by the former of these two companies, while by the latter the native ore, as it is taken from the iron mines of the Upper Peninsula, is subjected to the grinding, melting, casting process, and fitted for use in the foundries of the country. Gathered about each of these two establishments is a little village, with stores, shops, residences, etc., etc., sufficient for the accommodation of the few scores of individuals who are especially interested in them. Between these two establishments, and forming almost a continuous line from the one to the other, a distance of 3½ miles, is the main part of the town. There is scarcely a business place, and but very few residences comparatively, which are not located along the beach on one side or the other of the very fine driveway, which runs from ten to fifty feet from the water's edge. Thus the town is all long and almost no width at all. There is scarcely a town in the State which can boast of a more extended water front. From 40 to 150 feet back from the water's edge the land rises, in some places abruptly, in others more gradually, to the height of from 20 to 50 feet, thus forming a terrace or table land most admirably and charmingly adapted for residences. Upon this table land some fine dwellings have already been erected, while many others are in process of erection.

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The population of St. Ignace numbers some 2,500 souls, and is composed of French, Indians, half-breeds, etc., etc., who are the old residents of the town, and the much larger and much more enterprising "live Yankee," "Young America" population, which has settled there within the past six or eight years. There are about the usual number and variety of business places and much more than the usual amount of business done.

Historically St. Ignace is one of the most interesting localities in the northwest. It was settled in 1671 by Father James Marquette, and for more than a quarter of a century was really the centre of everything in the great northwest. During this period it contained a garrison of about 200 well disciplined soldiers, with a fine fort of pickets and "about sixty houses which formed a street in a straight line." Some six or seven thousand savages dwelt in the villages near by. There was a Jesuit mission and college with an unbroken succession of Jesuit priests. The lands adjacent were cleared and well cultivated, and a sufficient quantity of Indian corn was produced for the use of both the French and savage inhabitants. The town continued to flourish until some dispute arose between Cadillac, the commander at the fort, and the Jesuits, when the former repaired to France, where he received a commission to establish Detroit, which he did in 1701. Subsequent to this date the town declined until 1706, when the Jesuits became discouraged, burned down their college and chapel and returned to Quebec. The garrison was re-established in 1814, but on the south side of the Straits at Old Mackinaw, now Mackinaw City.

It was from St. Ignace that Father Marquette set out on the 17th day of May, 1673, in search of the Mississippi River. The good father had learned much of this river from the Indian tribes among whom he had labored, and had earnestly longed to see it with his own eyes. It was therefore with delight that he set out upon the journey. It was to this point that his bones were brought back in 1677, two years after his death 6

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AT ST. IGNACE CONNECTION IS MADE WITH THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD AND THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD FROM AND TO THE CITIES AND TOWNS OF LOWER MICHIGAN AND POINTS IN THE EAST AND SOUTHEAST, AND WITH THE DETROIT & CLEVELAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY FOR **PORT HURON. DETROIT, CLEVELAND, ETC .**, AND WITH FINE PASSENGER PROPELLERS FOR.

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D. McCOOL, Gen'l Supt., Marquette, Mich . **F. MILLIGAN, Gen'l Ft. & Pass. Agt.**
Marquette, Mich .

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at what is now Ludington, and buried in a little vault in the middle of the chapel which he himself had constructed, and at the altar of which he himself had often officiated. After the chapel was burned down by the discouraged missionaries in 1706, the final resting place of Marquette was entirely lost sight of and the town ceased to be of any importance.

Within a few years the burial place of Marquette has been discovered, and an association has been formed to erect a suitable monument to his memory. The association is officered by men of means and culture, and it is confidently expected that on some appropriate spot in the vicinity of the Straits a suitable monument will soon be erected to the memory of the much lamented missionary and discoverer.

The first event which gave new life and importance to St. Ignace was the erection of the Mackinaw lumber company's mill. The second was the erection of the Martel furnace in anticipation of the early completion of the Detroit, Mackinaw & Marquette Railroad, but the main thing which has given new life and importance to the town is the completion of this railroad. Already the amount of ore, telegraph poles, ties, square timber, etc., which is brought to St. Ignace over this road for shipment is simply immense.

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The soil about St. Ignace produces abundantly. It is a rocky, gravelly, rotten limestone formation, which is especially adapted to the production of vegetables.

From St. Ignace north and west to Marquette, on Lake Superior, the country is new. Until within two or three years, or since the opening up of the Detroit, Mackinaw & Marquette Railroad very few permanent settlers could be found in this region of country. Since that date, however, hundreds of families have settled along the line of this road and the country is being rapidly cleared up. There are some barren plains through which the road runs, but much of the country is excellent for agricultural purposes. There are large tracts of as fine beech and maple timber along this line as can be found in the world. The Martel Furnace Company is Cleaning about 1,000 acres of this land per year and converting its timber into charcoal. Trout Lake station is 26 and McMillan is 63 miles from St. Ignace. Both these towns are destined to be important. Numerous lakes, of all conceivable sizes and shapes, all full of fish, are scattered through this country, and the surrounding forests abound in an almost endless variety of games.

Our space is too limited to make more than passing mention of the celebrated Pictured Rocks, a little off the line of the D.,M. & M.R.R., well worth visiting, the scenery being of the grandest description and the fishing excellent.

MARQUETTE.

The great centre of the mining interests of the Lake Superior Iron Region is a thriving city of 5,500 inhabitants, beautifully situated on Iron Bay. The city occupies a moderately elevated site, affording one of the finest views of lake and inland scenery to be found in the Upper Peninsula. It is the eastern terminus of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad and the western terminus of the Detroit, Mackinaw & Marquette Railroad which furnished all rail communication with Detroit and shortens the distance nearly 100 miles. The city is lighted with gas and supplied with water from the lake by the Holly system of water works. The traveling public are well taken care of by several good hotels; the

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Northwestern especially being a first-class summer resort, with all modern conveniences and beautifully located on the shore of the bay.

One of the features of Marquette is the store or museum of Mr. T. Mead, where can be found some very fine mineral specimens, many of the products of Indian industry, in the way of birch canoes, bead work, etc. Here also can be found the papers and magazines published throughout the country. Mead's, especially in the summer season, is the great resort and headquarters for strangers seeking the amusing, useful and marvelous in and around Lake Superior.

Marquette, and in short the entire Lake Superior country, is full of interest to the tourist. No country in the world has so many attractions as a place in which to spend the heated term. The country is interesting in its natural scenery, in its cool breezes, in its immense iron and copper mines, the largest in the world, in its history, in its business thrift and enterprise. Interesting, in short, from whatever standpoint you view it. Only a few years ago and it was the sole possession of the dusky sons of the forest.

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Brook Trout abound in the streams, and the famous American Grayling is found only in these waters.

The Trout Season begins May 1st and ends September 1st. The Grayling Season opens June 1st and ends November 1st.

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Black Bass, Pike, Pickerel and Muskalonge also abound in large numbers in the many lakes and lakelets of this territory. The sportsman can readily send trophies of his skill to his friends or "Club" at home, as ice for packing fish can be had at nearly all points.

Take your Family with you . The scenery of the North Woods and Lakes is very beautiful. The air is pure, dry and bracing.

The Climate is peculiarly beneficial to those suffering with Hay-Fever and Asthmatic Affections .

New Hotels , with all modern improvements, have been erected, as well as many extensive additions to the older ones, which will guarantee ample Accommodations for All .

The completion of this line from Petoskey to Mackinaw City forms the most direct route to Mackinac, St. Ignace, and, in connection with the Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad, to Marquette, Negaunee, L'Anse, Houghton, Hancock, and all points in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

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Springs Co ., with Hon. Moses W. Field, President, John D. Kergan, M. D., Medical Superintendent, and Frank B. Smith, Resident Physician. This popular resort, famed for its waters of wonderful health-giving properties, aside from its being so delightfully situated on the famous Detroit river, will now be one of the most completely equipped sanitary establishments in America. The Bath Houses have all the modern conveniences, and all kinds of baths are administered. The Hotel is provided with elegant suites of rooms, good service, and will be kept strictly first-class in all respects. The grounds are beautifully laid out—with accommodations for all manner of out-door pastimes. Splendid boating and fishing. Several daily lines of steamers, and nine daily trains, give direct and speedy communication between Detroit and the Springs. Dr. Kergan (the medical sup't), during his recent visit to Great Britain, France and Germany, carefully examined their celebrated institutions for the purpose of getting information of the most value, and ensuring to the patrons of this sanitarium the most skillful and thorough treatment.

Leading Business Houses .— **Bloom & Co.**, foot of Woodward avenue, make a specialty of Tents, Awnings, and Flags, and are general dealers in Wire Rope, Cotton Duck, and Awning Goods. This loft was established in 1835, and is the oldest on the lakes.— **The Union Chair Works**, corner Cass and Congress streets, manufacture Cane, Carpet, Perforated, and Wood Seat Chairs. and make a specialty of Office Chairs.— **Eberts Bros.**, Walker Block, are A1 in roofing with Slate, Iron, or Gravel; carry large stocks, employ a large force of men; work in city and country attended to with promptness.— **H. D. Edwards & Co.**, 16, 18 and 20 Woodward avenue, have a very extensive establishment, and a large stock of Gossamer Goods, Rubber Clothing, and all varieties of Rubber Goods, Leather Belting, Cotton Duck, Rope, Oakum etc.

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The Drs . K. & K.'s U. S. Medical and Surgical Association now control this celebrated health resort, which, besides being famed of its healing waters, is the most delightfully situated and completely equipped sanitary establishment in America—offering, as it does, all the advantages of an elegant hotel and the **COMFORTS AND RETIREMENT OF A HOME** , combined with all the modern appliances and resources of the most popular and noted “ **CURES** ” in either the Old or New World. Our Medical Superintendent, during his recent visit to Europe, carefully examined the most celebrated Hydropathic

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and Massage institutions of England, Scotland, France and Germany. Such ideas and details of treatment as were found to be of greatest value, both as regards the care and treatment of our patrons, have been transplanted and improved upon in the arrangement of the **WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS SANITARIUM** . The River Park grounds are famed for their romantic location, and a large amount of money has been expended in improving them wherever the combination of both nature and art could be made to produce **THE PERFECTION OF BEAUTY** . The buildings are all modern, are heated by steam, lighted with gas and furnished with electric bells and telephone connection with Detroit and the Association's business offices in the city. Steamers run several times daily during the season between Detroit and the grounds. There are also nine trans daily connecting the city with the Springs.

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